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Dear Mr. Lowenhaupt:

Enclosed is a copy of my report concerning gas trapped in a subsea BOP stack during well control operations. I greatly appreciated the information provided by your office for this research. Please let me know if I can be of any further assistance.

Truly yours,

*Adam Bourgoyn, Jr.*  
Adam T. Bourgoyn, Jr.  
Campanile Professor of Offshore  
Mining and Petroleum Engineering

ATB/mab

enclosure

*Z APPENDIX*

A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT  
on  
The September 14, 1985 Fire  
occurring on the Zapata Lexington  
in Green Canyon Block 69, Lease OCS-G 5893



by  
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Petroleum Engineering Department  
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January, 1985

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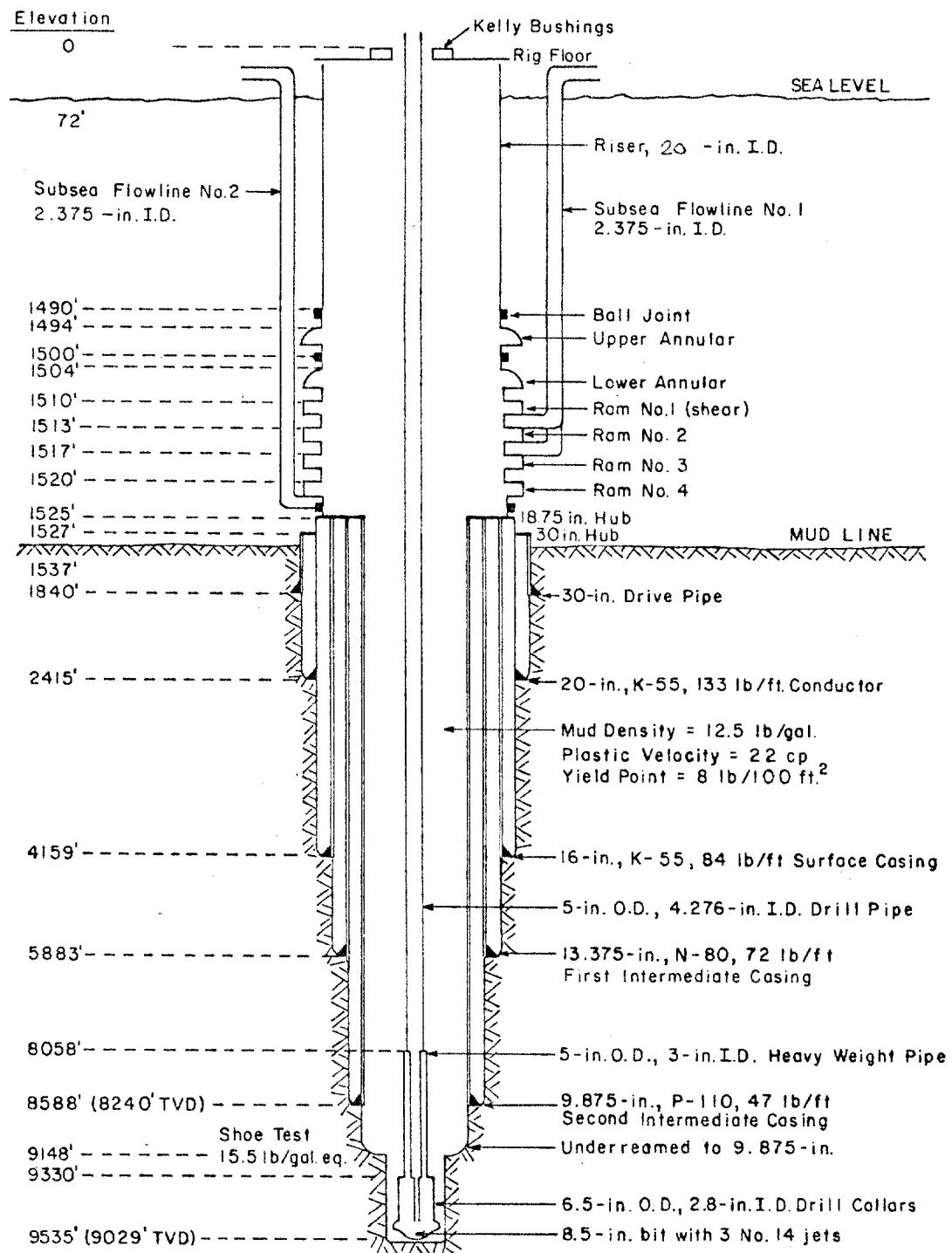
## 2. ACCIDENT DESCRIPTION

A description of the well geometry just prior to the accident is shown in Figure 1. Information used in this description was obtained from an MMS Accident Report received by Darrell Griffin dated 9-14-84. The sequence of emergency well control operations began at approximately 5:00 AM on 9-14-84 while drilling at 9535-ft RKB when the well began to flow. The mud density in the borehole at that time had a density of 12.5 lb/gal, a plastic viscosity of 22 cp, and a yield point of 8 lb/100 ft<sup>2</sup>. Because of the problem of low fracture resistance when drilling in deep water, a rather extensive casing program was being followed. A second intermediate string of casing has been set at 8588-ft RKB. The casing seat had been tested to a pressure equivalent to a 15.5 lb/gal mud. The upper annular blowout preventer was closed after the flow was detected and shut-in pressures of 200 psig and 1000 psig were recorded on the drill pipe and choke line respectively. The initial pit gain was reported to be 30 bbl.

The equivalent mud density at the casing seat at the time the blowout preventer was closed can be computed from the shut-in well conditions. The theoretical value calculated is 14.8 lb/gal. This value is based on an estimated true vertical depth at the casing seat of 8240-ft. Note that the theoretical value is 0.7 lb/gal less than that required to cause formation fracture at the casing seat.

### Kick Pump-Out Phase

The shut-in drill pipe pressure of 200 psig indicated that the mud weight must be increased from 12.5 lb/gal to a little over 12.9



**FIGURE 1. DISCRIPTION OF WELL GEOMETRY JUST PRIOR TO ACCIDENT  
(NOT TO SCALE)**

1b/gal to balance formation pressure. The mud density was increased to 13.1 lb/gal and well control operations were initiated at about 6:00 AM with returns taken from the wellhead to the surface through subsea flowline No. 2 (See Fig. 1). A pump speed of 40 spm provided a kill speed of about 4.7 bbl/min during the well control operation. The initial circulating drill pipe pressure was about 1000 psig.

At about 7:15 AM, after pumping 350 bbl of kill mud, a flowline became cut-out and circulation was stopped while a clamp patch was installed to stop the leak. Circulation was then resumed at 30 spm (3.5 bbl/min) with a circulating drill-pipe pressure of 400 psig. The choke pressure peaked at about 3100 psig when gas reached the surface. After pumping approximately 480 bbl of mud, circulation had to be stopped temporarily in order to mix mud. Mud was being lost to the well, indicating formation fracture had occurred. A pit level record is shown in Fig. 2.

At about 11:00 AM, after pumping 760 bbl of mud, the kick pump-out was felt to be complete and the pump was again stopped. The shut-in drill-pipe pressure and casing pressure was observed to be zero. However, when the choke was opened to check for flow, a minor flow was still observed. Such a flow would be expected due to the expansion of trapped gas in the BOP stack as pressure is reduced. The reduction in pressure occurs due to the removal of choke line frictional pressure loss when circulation is stopped. Circulation of the well was resumed and preparations were began for the next phase of the well control operations.

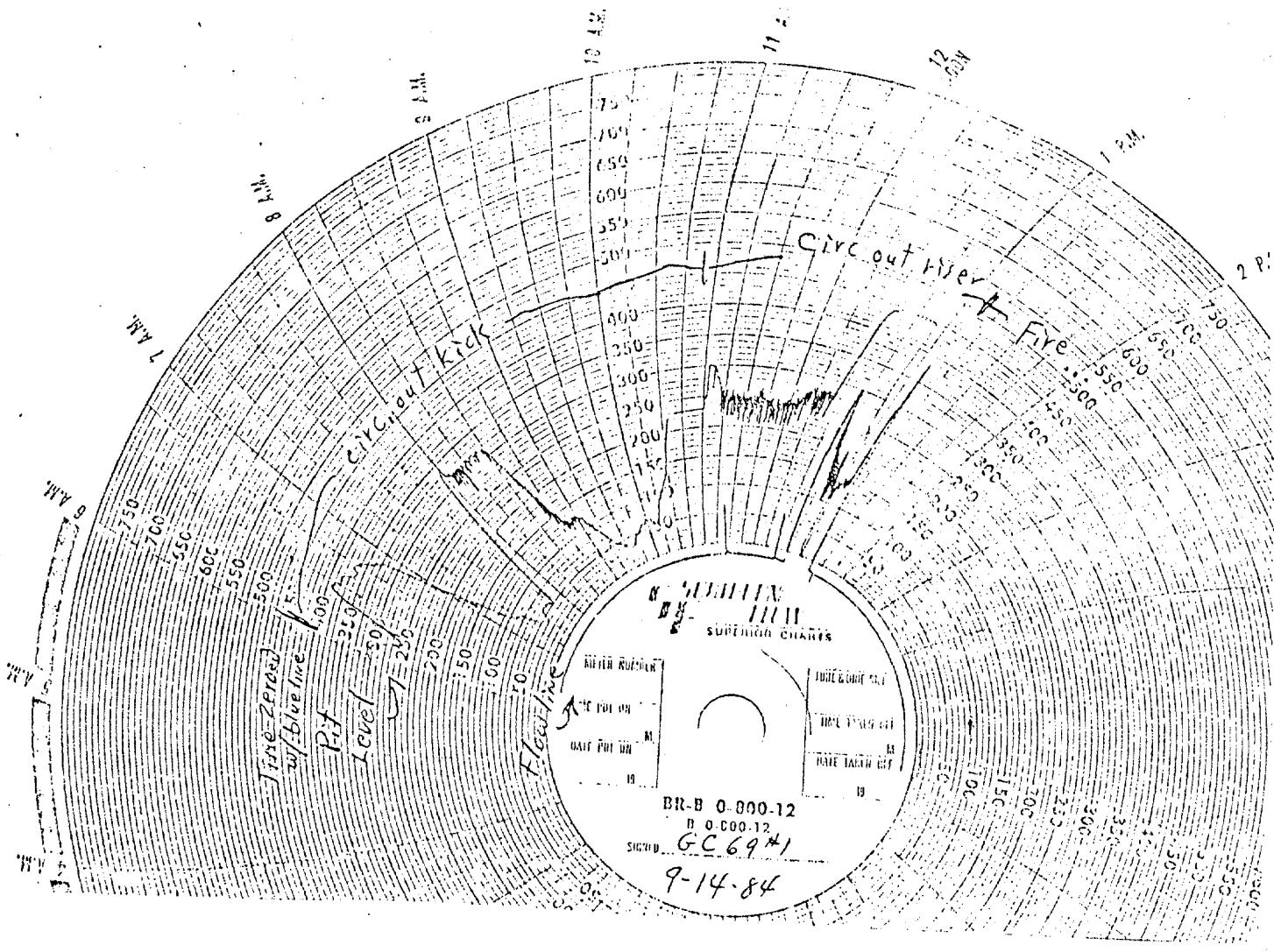


FIGURE 2. PIT LEVEL AND FLOWLINE INDICATOR RECORD

A computer simulation was made in order to obtain a better understanding of the subsurface well conditions existing during the time period when the kick was being circulated from the well. The results of the simulation is shown in Appendix A. The results indicate that the initial pit gain reported is not consistant with the shut-in drill-pipe and choke pressures reported. A much larger kick (80-85 bbl initial gain) is necessary to explain the 800 psig difference between the shut-in choke pressure and drill-pipe pressure. The simulation also indicates that it should have been possible to pump-out the kick without exceeding the shoe test pressure if special well control procedures for deep-water well conditions were followed. However, if conventional well control procedures were followed, the high frictional pressure drop in the subsea choke line (approximately 400 psig) would have likely resulted in formation fracture. It is not known if special procedures designed to negate the effect of frictional pressure drop in the subsea choke line were attempted. However, the reported initial circulating drill-pipe pressure of 1000 psig suggests that conventional well control procedures were followed.

The results of the computer simulation predict that for perfect choke operation, a peak choke pressure of about 2400 psig would have been observed. Following conventional well control procedures rather than special procedures for deep-water drilling conditions would increase this peak value from 2400 to 2800 psig, which is still 300 psig less than the 3100 psig observed. This difference is probably

due to (1) choke operator error and (2) the effect of gas coming out of solution from the mud. The computer simulation does not take into account either of these possibilities. The peak pressure also occurred later than predicted in the computer simulation. This is due to the loss of mud to a fractured formation.

Shown in Fig. 3 are schematics illustrating the subsurface well conditions determined by computer simulation at various times in the kick pump-out phase of the well control operations. This figure illustrates how gas was trapped in the blowout preventer stack at the seafloor at the end of this phase of the well control operation.

#### Calculation of Trapped Gas Volume

The accident report indicates that the gas kick was circulated out of the well with (1) the upper annular preventer closed and (2) returns from the seafloor to the drilling vessel taken from subsea flowline No. 2. This flowline reportedly communicates with the well at an elevation just below the lower pipe rams as shown in Fig. 4. Thus, gas would be trapped from below the sealing elements in the 21.25-in. bore upper annular preventer, downward through an 18.75-in.

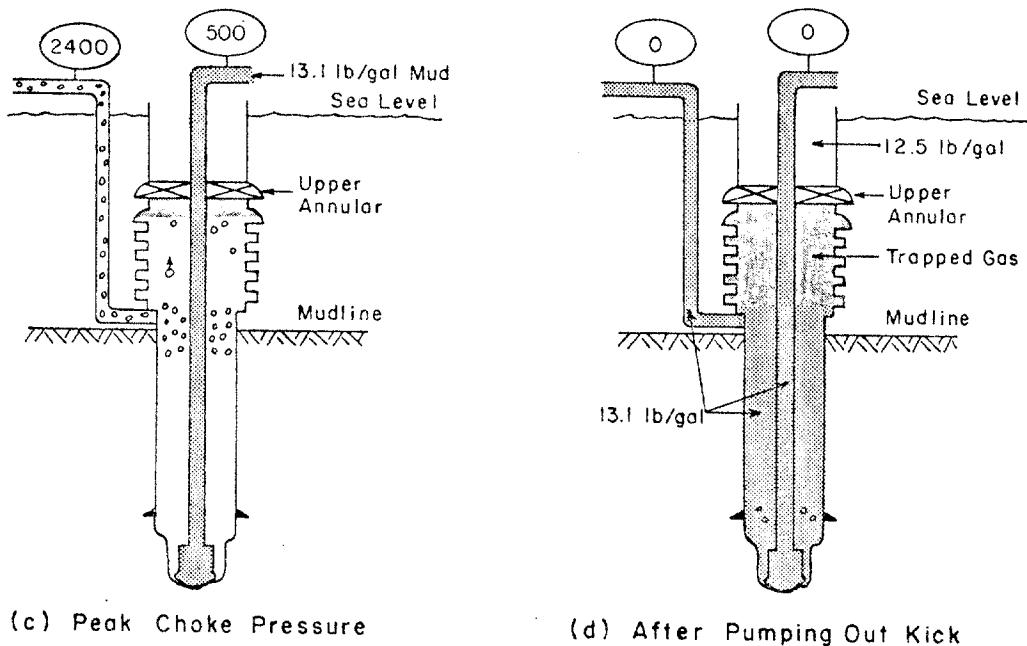
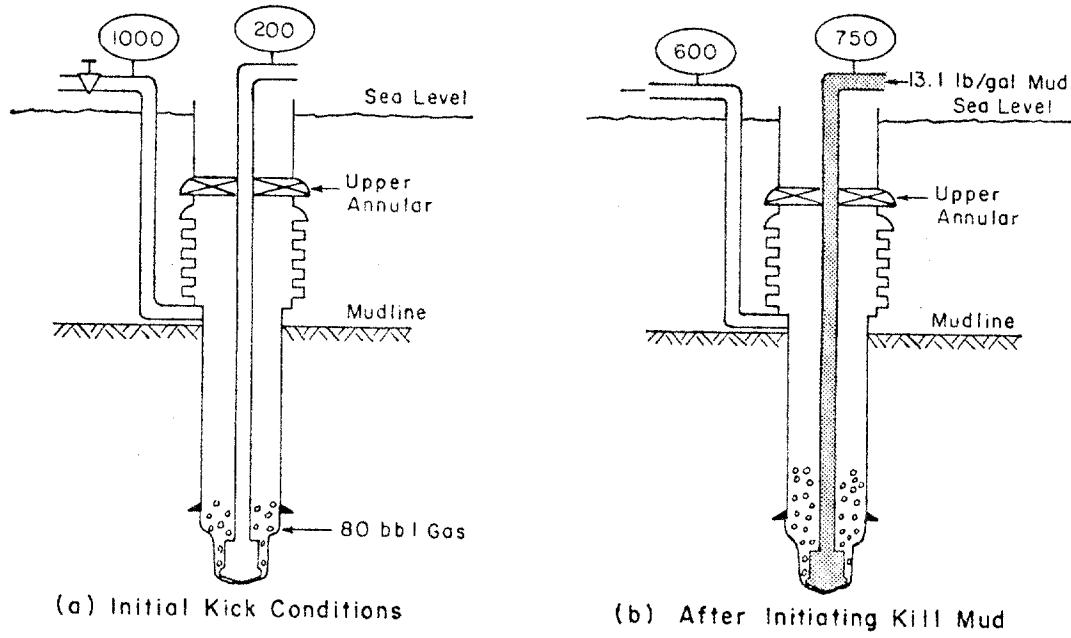


FIGURE 3. SIMULATION OF WELL CONDITIONS DURING PUMP-OUT PHASE OF WELL CONTROL OPERATIONS

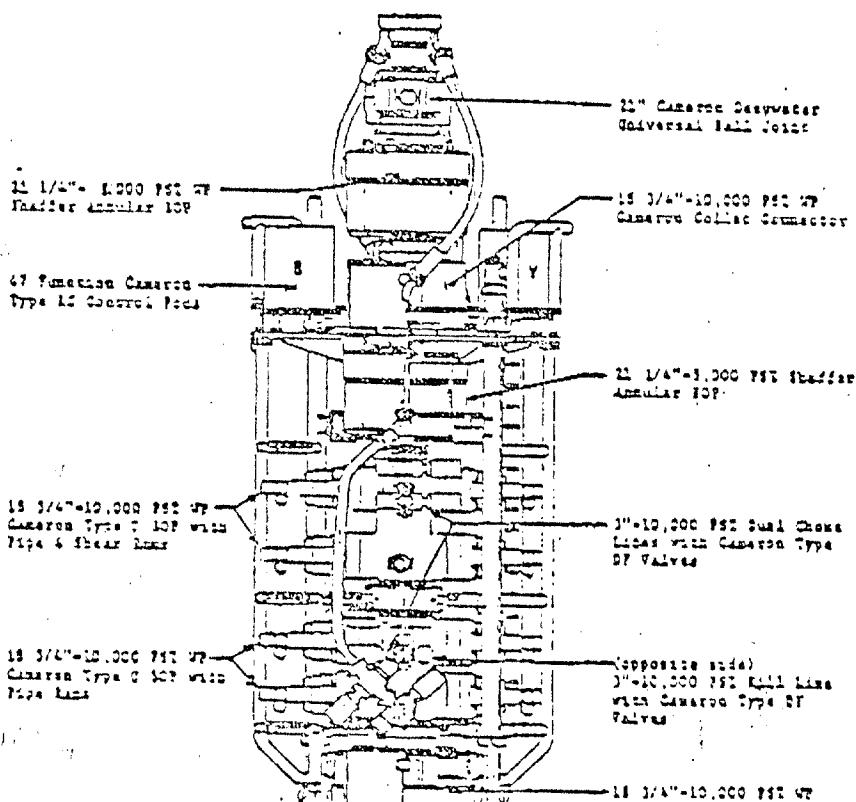
ZAPATA OFF-SHORE CO.		
<b>HOUSTON</b> DISTRIBUTION DATE: 10/4/77	 <b>ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT</b> ALT. 1 ALTERATIONS DATE: 10/4/77	<b>TEXAS</b> JOB NO. 75 DRAWN BY J.R. SALTAN CHECKED G.P. DATE: 10/4/77
 <p>The diagram illustrates the blowout preventer arrangement. It shows a central vertical stack of valves and fittings. At the top is a 12" Cameron Daywater Universal Ball Valve. Below it is a 15 1/4"-10,000 PSI ST Swabber Annular Top. A 67 Function Cameron Type LC Control Panel is connected to the system. To the right is a 15 3/4"-10,000 PSI ST Cameron Collar Connector. In the middle section, there is a 15 3/4"-10,000 PSI ST with 7 1/2" 4 Shear Lines. To the left is another 15 3/4"-10,000 PSI ST with 7 1/2" 4 Shear Lines. On the far left is a 15 3/4"-10,000 PSI ST with 7 1/2" 4 Shear Lines. On the far right is a 15 3/4"-10,000 PSI ST with 7 1/2" 4 Shear Lines. The bottom section features a 3"-10,000 PSI Kill Line with Cameron Type DF Valves. The entire assembly is labeled as being opposite side.</p>		
TITLE: BLOWOUT PREVENTER (BOP) ARRANGEMENT   DWG. NO. 75   REV. A1 ZAPATA EXPANSION - RIG 25   ALT. 1		

FIGURE 4. BLOWOUT PREVENTER ARRANGEMENT

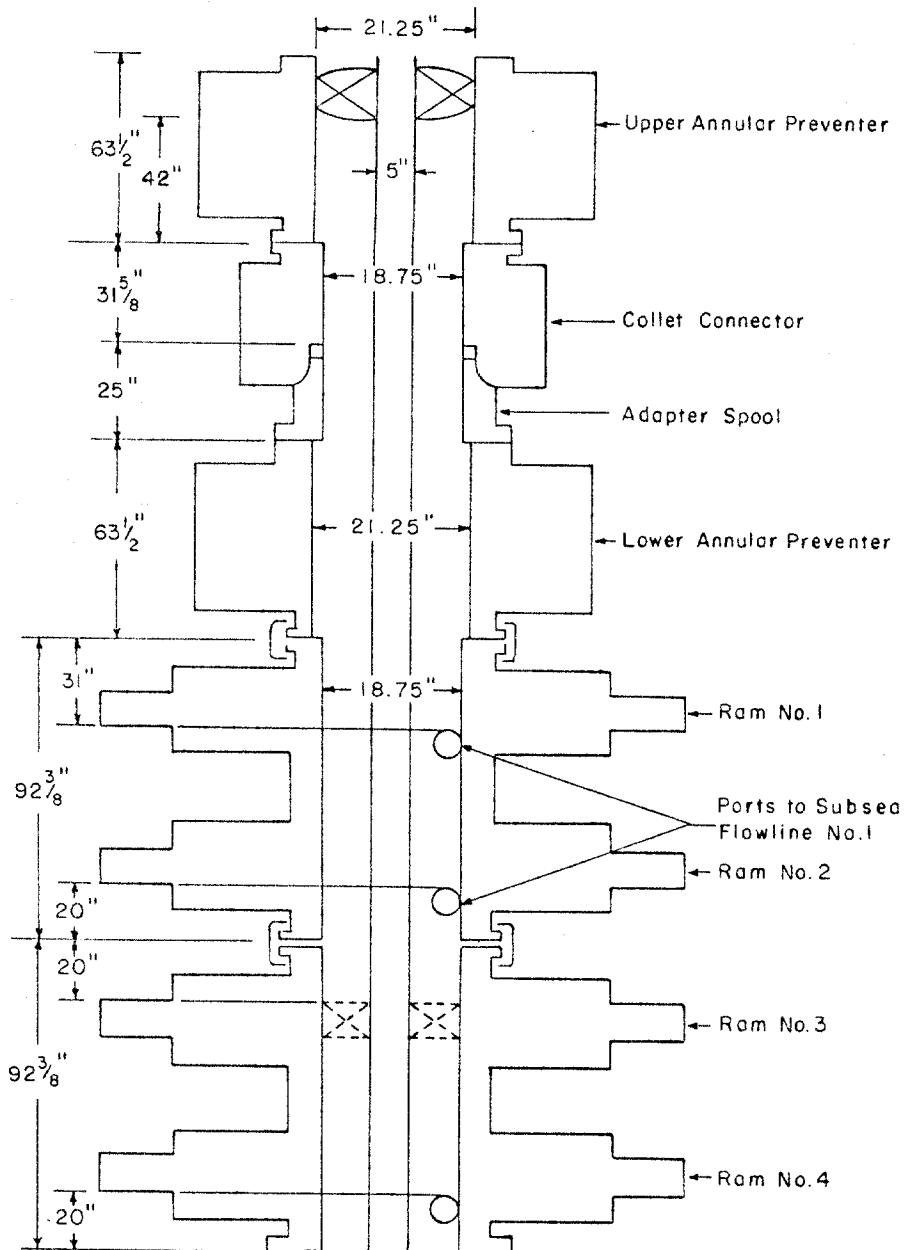


FIGURE 5. DIMENSIONS OF BLOWOUT PREVENTER STACK CAVITY

TABLE 1 - Calculation of Trapped Gas Volume

Description	O. D. (in.)	I. D. (in.)	Length (in.)	<u>Trapped Gas Volume</u>		
				(in. <sup>3</sup> )	(gal)	(bb1)
<u>Closed Upper Annular</u>	21.25	5.0	42	14,071	60.9	1.45
<u>Collet &amp; Adapter</u>	18.75	5.0	57	14,619	63.3	1.51
<u>Open Lower Annular</u>	21.25	5.0	64	21,441	92.8	2.21
Subtotal				50,131	217.0	5.17
<u>Ram Volume</u>						
To Top Flowline Port	18.75	5.0	31	7,951	34.4	0.82
To Middle Flowline Port	18.75	5.0	73	18,723	81.1	1.93
To Bottom Flowline Port	18.75	5.0	166	42,576	184.3	4.39
To Top of Ram 3	18.75	5.0	113	28,982	125.5	2.99
<u>TOTAL TRAPPED GAS</u>						
To Top Flowline Port				58,082	251.4	5.99
To Middle Flowline Port				68,854	298.1	7.10
To Bottom Flowing Port				92,707	401.3	9.56
To Top of Ram 3				79,113	342.5	8.16

collet connector assembly, through a 21.25-in. bore lower annular preventer, and through two 18.75-in. bore double ram preventers. Drawings of this Cameron BOP stack indicates the dimensions shown in Fig. 5 and trapped gas volumes shown in Table 1.

At the time of the completion of the pump-out phase of the well control operations, 9.56 bbl of gas was trapped in the BOP stack. The pressure of this gas was about 1300 psia, which is the hydrostatic head of 13.1 lb/gal mud at a depth of 1525 ft., plus the choke line friction at 30 spm. This high pressure gas is capable of expanding to a volume of about 4,750 SCF at atmospheric pressure.

#### Removal of Trapped Gas

In order to remove the high pressure gas trapped in the BOP stack, the cementing unit was lined up to pump seawater down subsea flowline No. 1. Ten barrels of seawater was pumped down this line while continuing to circulate mud down the drill-pipe using the rig mud pump, with returns being taken from the wellhead to the surface choke manifold through subsea flowline No.2. The cementing unit was operated at a slow rate of about 30 spm, with only about 400 psi pump pressure. After displacing 10 bbl of seawater, which is a little more than needed to completely fill subsea flowline No.1 with 8.5 lb/gal seawater, both the cementing pump and the rig mud pump were stopped. The No. 3 pipe rams were then closed and a trapped gas section of 8.16 bbl was isolated between the upper annular and the No. 3 rams.

After closing the No. 3 pipe rams, subsea flowline was opened at the surface. However, the accident sequence at this point is not clear from the information available. One account of the accident sequence indicates that the pressure on subsea flowline No. 1 was allowed to bleed about 14 bbl of seawater and mud before opening the upper annular preventer. Another account of the accident sequence indicates that the upper annular preventer was opened soon after opening subsea flowline No. 1, and that the preventer was open while the 14 bbl of seawater and mud were recovered. Both possibilities are discussed below.

If the annular preventer remained closed while subsea flowline No. 1 was vented, the pressure on the trapped gas was initially reduced from 1300 psia to 690 psia. This pressure reduction would permit the gas to expand into subsea flowline No. 1. The theoretical amount of initial expansion would be from 8.16 bbl to 15.40 bbl. This would push some seawater out of flowline No. 1 back to the vent at the surface. Loss of water from flowline No. 1 further reduces the hydrostatic pressure on the trapped gas, causing additional expansion. For example, if the gas expands by 7.23 bbl (from 8.16 to 15.40), the vertical section of subsea flowline No. 1 should contain 7.23 bbl of gas out of a total capacity of 8.36 bbl. This would reduce the hydrostatic pressure to about 100 psia which would in turn cause the gas volume to expand to a total volume of 106 bbl. The limiting factor of this process is the amount of seawater which could be gas lifted out of subsea flowline No. 1 before gas breaks through to the surface and is released. The liquid holdup or water fraction

in the flowline would be the only significant contributor to the hydrostatic pressure on the trapped gas. If all the liquid could be removed, the pressure of the trapped gas could be reduced to almost atmospheric pressure. (See Fig. 6.)

The accident report indicates that about 10 bbl of seawater and 4 bbl of mud were recovered from flowline No. 1 during the venting operation. This is more than would be expected, but considering the accuracy of the field measurement, it is not too surprising. Also, since the annular preventer is not designed to hold pressure above with no pressure below, it is possible that some mud leaked from the marine riser to the BOP stack, and up subsea flowline No. 1. No mention was made as to how much gas was vented, or if the vent line pressure was allowed to bleed to zero at the surface. If this was done without the BOP leaking, the amount of gas remaining in the BOP stack should have been reduced to a much safer level, perhaps to as little as 300 scf.

If the upper annular preventer was opened soon after opening subsea flowline No. 1, it would have allowed mud under a hydrostatic pressure of about 1000 psia in the riser to flow downward into the blowout preventer stack. Many drilling personnel believe that the downward flow of mud can sweep the gas downward and out of the BOP stack through the subsea flowline. Use of this procedure would better explain the recovery of 14 bbl of seawater and mud from subsea flowline No. 1.

It is not at all clear that the downward flow of mud through the

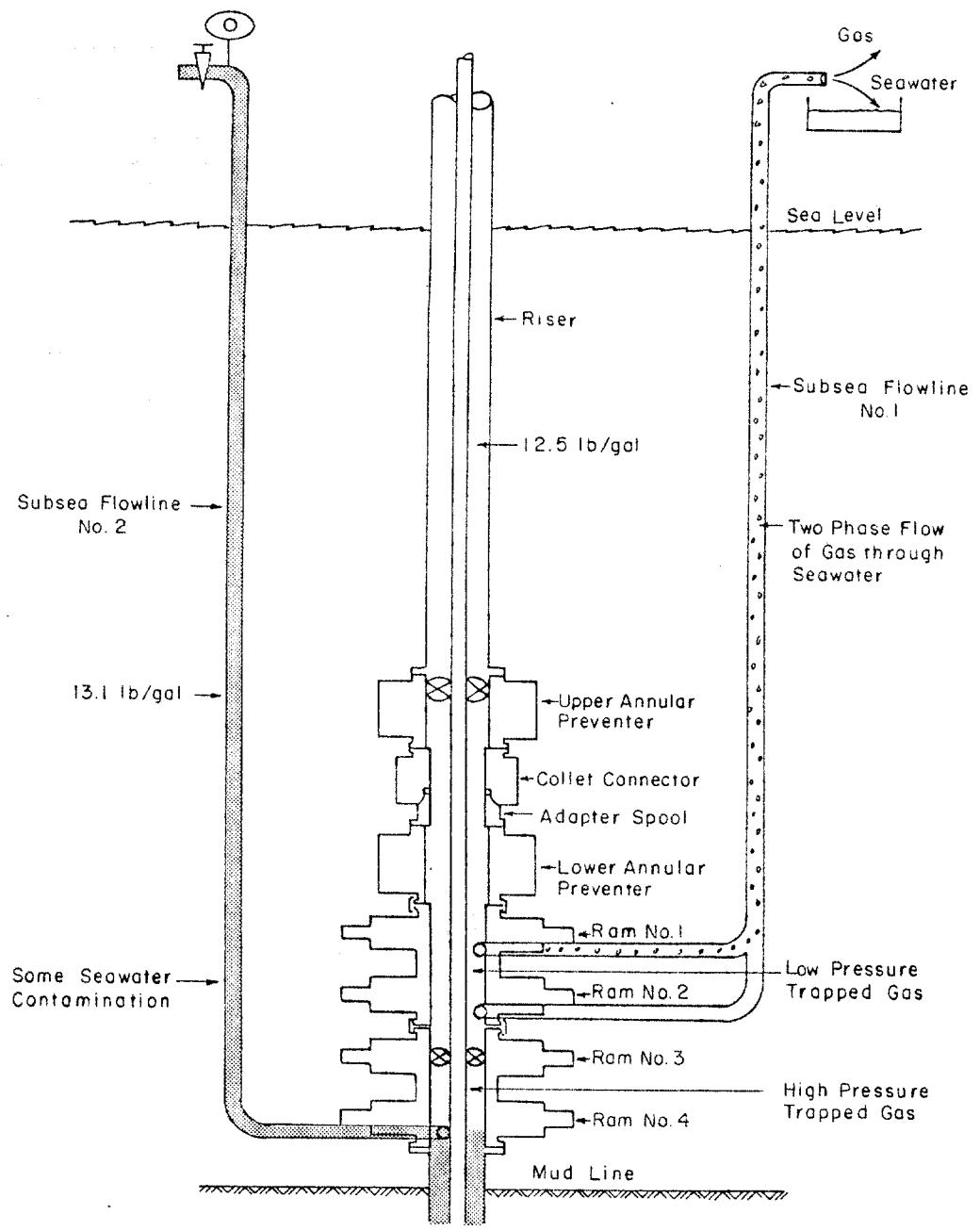


FIGURE 6. RELEASE OF PRESSURE ON TRAPPED GAS - VERSION I

BOP stack could reach a great enough velocity to carry the gas downward. Since gas has a much lower density than mud, it tends to slip upward through the mud. The downward mud velocity must be greater than the gas slip velocity for this procedure to be successful. Unfortunately, this exact situation has not been studied experimentally and limits of conditions under which the procedure could succeed cannot be predicted. However, Dr. Bourgoyne believes that it is likely that relatively large gas bubbles with high slip velocities would result when an annular preventer above trapped gas is opened. If this is true, most of the gas would have escaped upward into the riser while the mud flowed downward (Fig. 7).

#### Circulation of Marine Riser

After recovery of 14 bbl of seawater and mud from subsea flowline No. 1, the next phase of the well control operation was to circulate kill mud into the marine riser. This was accomplished in the conventional manner by pumping 13.1 lb/gal mud down subsea flowline No. 1, up through the upper part of the BOP stack, and into the bottom of the marine riser. Returns from the top of the marine riser were taken from the normal atmospheric pressure flowline to the shale shaker. In this phase of the operation the remaining gas in the system would be circulated to the surface.

The exact amount of gas released to the marine riser cannot be determined from the available information. It could have been as little as a fraction of a barrel to as much as 8.16 bbl. However, if

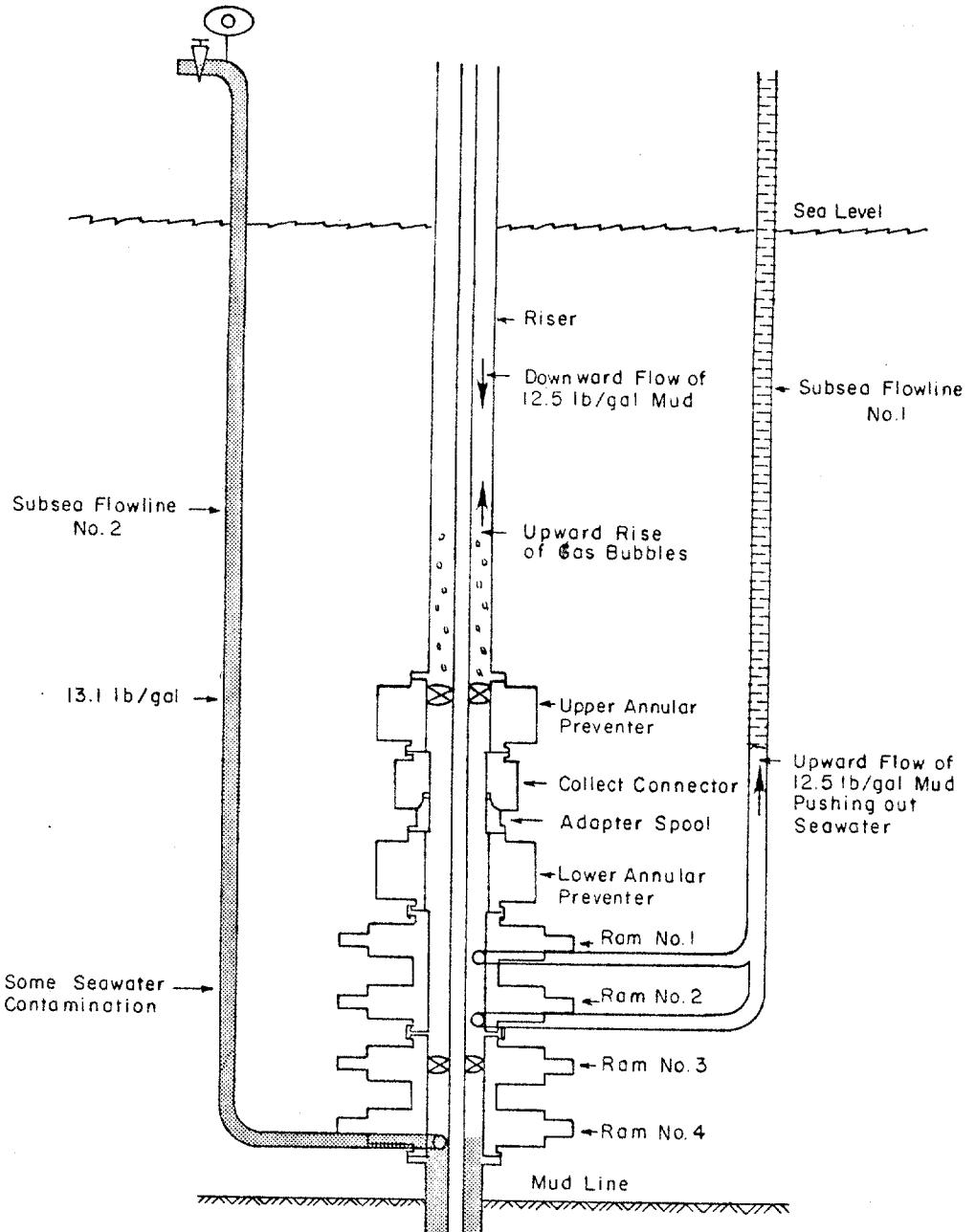


FIGURE 7. RELEASE OF PRESSURE ON TRAPPED GAS- VERSION 2

ram No. 3 did not leak, it could not have been any greater than 8.16 bbl at about 1300 psia. Assuming the worst case, the 8.16 bbl of gas at 1300 psia would have expanded to about 10.6 bbl upon entering the bottom of the marine riser at 1000 psia pressure.

The flowline arrangement at the top of the marine riser is shown in Fig. 8. A diverter head at the top of the marine riser prevents hydrocarbons from venting through the rig floor. Three possible flow paths were possible from the riser below the diverter head. The effluent could be diverted overboard on either the port or starboard side of the drilling vessel, or it could be routed through the normal flowline to return mud through a gumbo box, shale shakers, and into the active mud tanks. The latter arrangement was used to circulate kill mud into the marine riser.

The calculated volume of the marine riser was 555 bbl. After approximately 455 bbl of mud had been pumped down subsea flowline No. 1, a severe flow was observed at the gumbo box, and shale shaker below the rig floor. Flow was so severe that mud was being lost overboard. Gas from this flow ignited, leading to the ignition of other flammable material in the rig floor area. The fire caused the loss of four lives.

The flowline indicator record (Fig. 2) indicates that the period of severe flow started about 90 minutes after circulation of the marine riser began, and lasted about 30 minutes. It is not known how long after the initial gas flow started before the gas ignited. It was estimated that the fire lasted 45 minutes. Not all of the fire

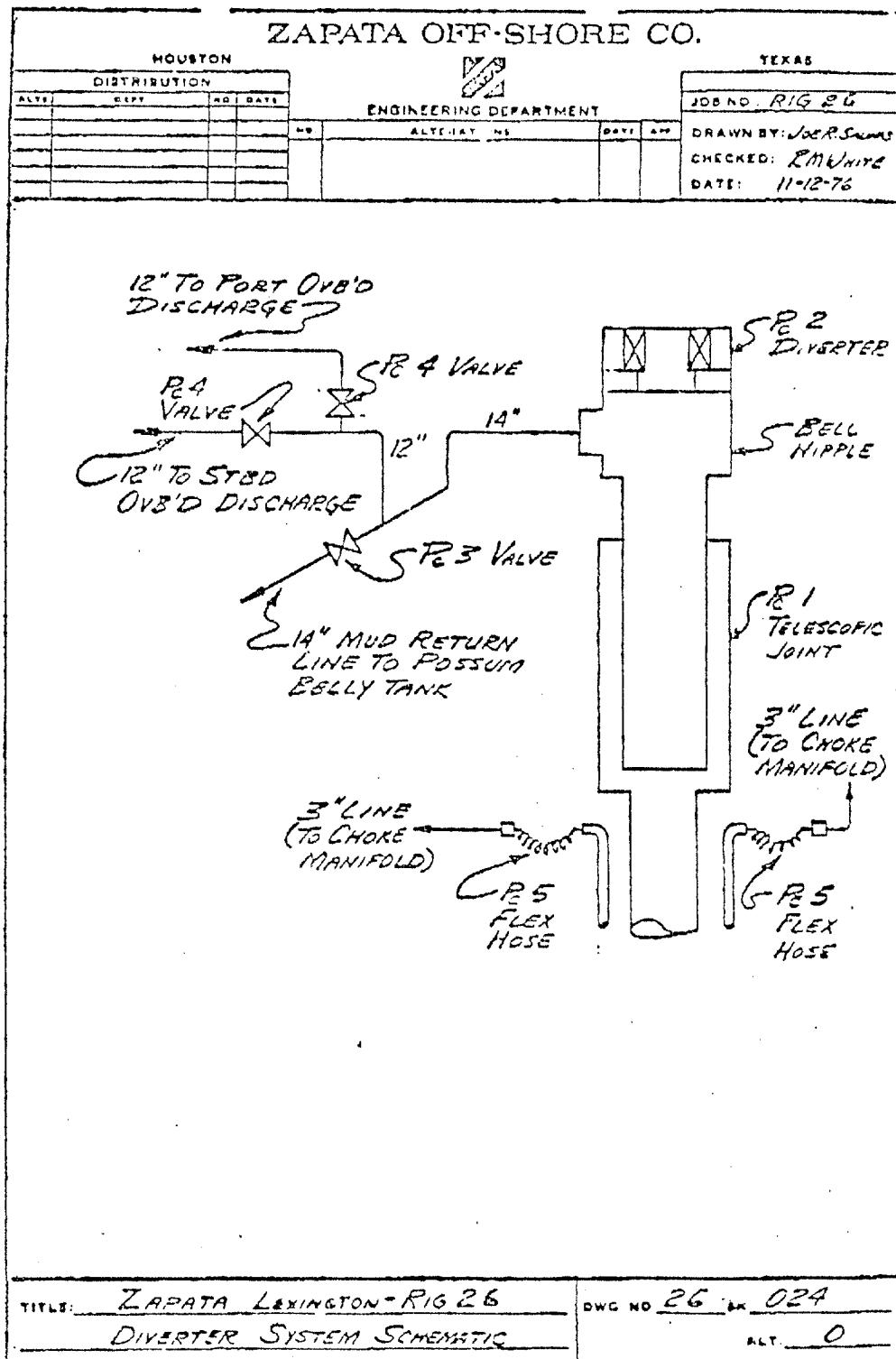


FIGURE 8. DIVERTER SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

was due to the gas flow. Once the fire started, at least one drum of flammable material, and several hoses containing hydraulic oil caught fire.

Computer simulations were made in order to obtain a better understanding of the subsea conditions existing during the time that kill mud was being circulated in the marine riser. Various amounts of trapped gas volumes were assumed to exist in the marine riser, up to a maximum of 10.6 bbl.

The results of the computer simulations indicate that at least 5 bbl of trapped gas must have entered the bottom of the marine riser to explain the violent flow and loss of mud at the surface. This volume of trapped gas would result in a peak mud flow rate at the gumbo box and shaker areas of about 20-25 bbl/min. The best match of the pit level and flowline indicator record (Fig. 2) was obtained by assuming that 10.6 bbl of trapped gas entered the bottom of the marine riser.

Computer simulation results for an initial gas volume of 10.6 bbl are given in Appendix B. These computed results predict a violent flow (20-30 bbl/min) occurring about 90 minutes after circulation was started. The predicted peak pit gain was about 130 bbl, which was somewhat less than the 175 bbl peak gain indicated in the pit volume record (Fig. 2). However, the computed peak pit gain is quite sensitive to the two phase flow pattern and pressure gradient existing in the upper part of the riser and diverter system. These parameters cannot yet be accurately predicted. This is one of the

areas currently under study in the MMS research program. In addition, the accuracy of the pit level record of Fig. 2 is not known. The general agreement between the computed behavior and the accident report appeared to be close enough to verify that the accident was probably caused by gas originally trapped in the BOP stack and then released to the marine riser.

### 3. ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURES USING EXISTING EQUIPMENT

It is likely that the accident occurred because the rig crew was not expecting the violent release of gas from the marine riser at the surface and had not prepared for this situation. Furthermore, it is likely that the crew believed that the procedure followed for the removal of trapped gas from the BOP stack was successful and that any gas remaining would be small in volume and could be easily handled as they had done previously on wells drilled in more shallow water depths. The hazard was greatly increased by the increased pressure at the BOP stack caused by the deeper water. Problems of this type and magnitude have probably been experienced before on a few rigs, but without ignition of the gas.

If the hazard had been fully recognized, several steps could have been taken to greatly reduce the risk using existing rig equipment. These steps can be broken into the following three categories:

1. Steps to more safely handle the release of gas at the surface.
2. Steps to reduce the maximum gas flow rate at the surface.
3. Steps to reduce the volume of trapped gas released to the riser.

All of these areas are important, but the first area is the most important. As will be discussed later, there are many drilling situations which can lead to gas entering the marine riser and it will not be feasible to develop a fail-safe method for preventing all of these situations.

### 3.1 Surface Gas Handling

As soon as it is recognized that significant volumes of gas is in the marine riser, steps can be taken to route the flowstream through an appropriate gas handling facility. It should be possible to recognize that gas is in the marine riser from the observed pit gain prior to gas reaching the surface. For example, the computer simulations of Appendix B predicted a 20 bbl gain when the top of the gas was at 850 ft, and about 30 minutes before gas reached the surface. At this time, steps could have been taken:

1. To insure the diveter head was closed.
2. To route the mud through a mud gas separator prior to releasing the mud at the shale shaker.

It is not clear if a flowline to a mud gas separator was available on the Zapata Lexington. However, such an arrangement is sometimes used and is highly desirable.

In the event that flow could not be routed to a mud gas separator, it could be diverted overboard. The purpose of a diverter system is to divert safely away from personnel and equipment any significant hydrocarbon flow which cannot be shut-in or controlled.

In the case of the accident on the Zapata Lexington, there was a reluctance to use the diveter because of a fear of collapsing the marine riser. However, riser collapse would not be possible with

the BOP closed. If the crew feared the BOP had failed, then circulation could have been stopped and additional preventers could have been closed to insure that riser collapse would not occur.

Care must also be exercised to remove all sources of ignition, especially when handling gas. Ignition of hydrocarbon often occurs due to careless practices such as cutting, welding, or smoking in hazardous areas.

### 3.2 Reduction of Gas Flow Rate

The more rapidly gas is produced, the greater will be the hazard of exceeding the capacity of the available gas handling equipment. If a significant pit gain is observed when circulating the riser, several steps could be taken to reduce the gas flow rate from the marine riser. Steps which could be taken using commonly available equipment includes:

1. Reducing the rate at which mud is pumped into the bottom of the marine riser. In some cases the operator lets the gas rise without pumping.
2. Spreading the gas out in the marine riser by pumping mud down the booster line.
3. Spreading the gas out in the marine riser by closing all available preventers for the given pipe size and then opening them one at a time starting at the top of the BOP stack.

### 3.3 Reduction of Trapped Gas Volume

The larger the volume of gas trapped in the BOP stack, the greater will be the hazard of exceeding the capacity of the available gas handling equipment. A reduction in the trapped gas volume is best accomplished by closing a preventer just above the side outlet which will be used to return mud to the surface via one of the subsea flowlines. In the past, some companies have required that the drill string be hung-off on a ram just above the side outlet being used. However, this safety measure has not been universally accepted because of the risk of sticking the drill string during the well control operations and being faced with a costly fishing job after control of the well is restored. Many operators prefer to use the upper annular preventer whenever weather conditions make it possible so that the risk of stuck pipe is minimized.

A second method for minimizing trapped gas using available equipment is to (1) displace a light liquid such as seawater down one of the subsea flowlines, (2) isolate the gas between two closed preventers, and then (3) releasing the pressure through the subsea flowline. Some accounts of the Zapata Lexington accident indicate that this procedure was used. However, it is difficult to explain the available data if this procedure was correctly applied.

A third method of minimizing trapped gas volume using available equipment is to (1) displace a light fluid such as seawater down one of the subsea flowlines, (2) close a lower set of rams, and then (3) open the annular preventer and attempt to u-tube the gas downward out

of the stack through the subsea flowline. It is believed that this method was attempted prior to the Zapata Lexington accident. As discussed previously, the range of conditions for which this technique will be successful is not known.

A fourth method of minimizing trapped gas volume using available equipment is to (1) isolate the gas between two closed preventers, and (2) remove a portion of the trapped gas by circulating down one subsea flowline to a lowermost BOP stack connection and out an uppermost connection to the surface through the second subsea flowline. This method usually permits only a small portion of the trapped gas to be removed if the well was circulated out using the upper annular preventer.

#### 3.4 MMS Survey of Field Practice

A recent survey was conducted by MMS of all rigs operating in greater than 500 ft of water. For each rig, the procedure for handling trapped gas in a subsea BOP stack was obtained from a lease operator representative. There were 24 rigs operating in water depths ranging from 503 ft to 2191 ft at the time of the survey. Twelve different operating companies were involved. The results of this survey are given in Appendix C.

The survey results are summarized in Table 2. The use of a gumbo box upstream of the shale shaker was not reported for any of the rigs in the survey. All of the rigs were reported to have risers that were rated for collapse to water depths greater than the operating

TABLE 2 - Summary of MMS Survey Results

Operator	No. Rigs	Water Depth Range (ft)	Gumbo Box	Riser Collapse Pressure (psig)	Basic Procedure of Handling Trapped Gas
1 Amerada Hess	1	1004	No	1315	Use diverter
2 Amoco	2	575-1015	No No	1061 1550	Rig 1 - Hang-off to minimize volume Rig 2 - U-tube gas; then use diverter
3 Conoco	1	1680	No	800	U-tube gas
4 Diamond Shamrock	1	1609	No	716	Hang-off to minimize volume Use diverter if gas in riser Let gas rise without pumping
5 Exxon	2	1375-1734	No No	1768 894	Rig 1 - Mud gas separator/diverter Rig 2 - U-tube gas/diverter
6 Marathon	2	757-1295	? No	568 1300	Rig 1- Mud gas separator/diverter Rig 2 - Hang-off to minimize volume
7 Mobil	2	750-1141	No No	668/1335 1342	Rig 1 - U-tube gas Rig 2 - U-tube gas
8 Odeco	1	1250	No	568/1386	Hang-off to minimize volume
9 Placid	5	1504-2460	No	772/2191	Hang-off to minimize volume
10 Shell	2	1445-1580	No No	? 2146	Rig 1 - Use diverter Rig 2 - Use diverter/let gas rise without pumping
11 Sohio	3	950-1277	No	656	Pump down kill line and up choke line
12 Texaco	2	503-508	No	>630	U-tube gas

water depths.

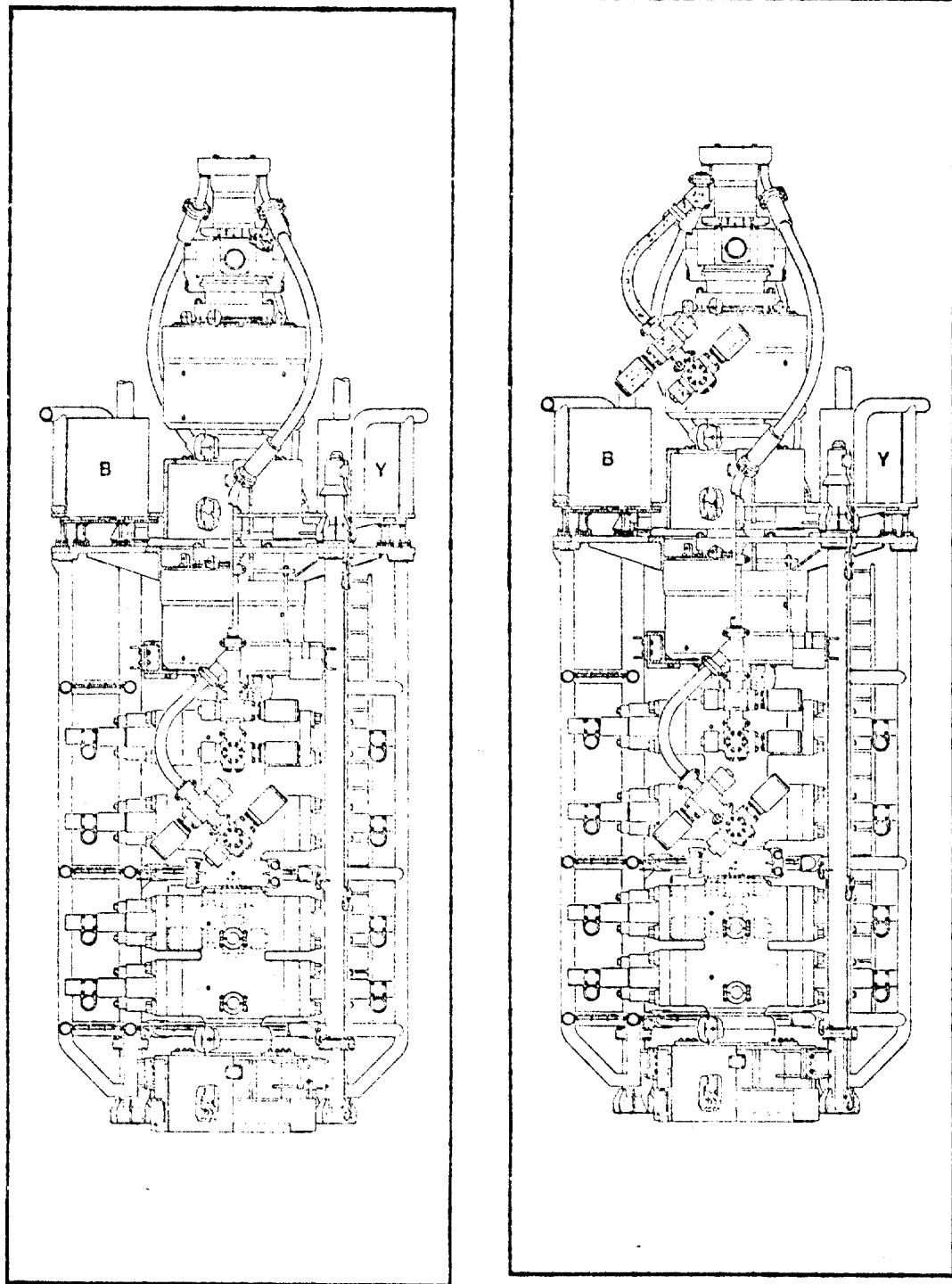
The procedure proposed for handling gas trapped in the BOP stack varied considerably. The technique of trying to u-tube the gas out of the stack appeared to be quite common. However, the majority of the rigs appeared to be under orders to hang-off the drill pipe and thus minimize the trapped gas volume. A number of rigs were under orders to watch for gas expansion, and to put the flow through a separator if possible, or through the diverter if the available separator capacity was insufficient. Some operators suggested that after opening the annular preventer, one should let the gas migrate to the surface without pumping to minimize the gas flow rates involved, and to minimize the loss of mud when using a diverter.

#### 4. ALTERNATIVE EQUIPMENT DESIGNS

In the previous section of this report, alternative techniques for handling trapped gas in a subsea BOP stack which required only existing equipment were discussed. In this section, the use of additional techniques which could be applied after making appropriate equipment modifications will be presented.

The best way for handling the specific problem under review is to eliminate the possibility of trapping significant volumes of gas in the BOP stack during well control operations. Drilling economics often favor the use of the upper annular BOP in these operations. The upper annular can be pulled and repaired without pulling the entire stack, so wear on this unit due to use is more acceptable. In addition, the use of an annular preventer allows pipe movement during the well control operations and thus reduces the risk of sticking the drill pipe in the borehole. This suggests that provisions should be made for a side outlet to one of the subsea flowlines built into the upper annular preventer. A schematic showing a side outlet arrangement which would eliminate the collection of gas in the BOP stack is shown in Fig. 9.

Additional equipment design changes would also be desirable to increase the capability of safely handling gas which has entered the marine riser in situations other than well control operations. Areas which show promise for potential improvements include:



a) Convention Arrangement

b) Proposed Arrangement

**FIGURE 9. PROPOSED ADDITION OF SIDE PORT OUTLET  
TO ANNULAR PREVENTER**

- (1) Reviewing the sizing requirements of the mud gas separator equipment.
- (2) The installation of a low pressure choke in the flow path leading to the mud gas separator.
- (3) Designing a flowline degasser specifically for handling gas from a marine riser.
- (4) The installation of a "bubble chopping" device on the marine riser for dispersing the gas in a larger volume of mud.
- (5) Installation of an inert gas system for:
  - (a) Rendering diverted mixtures inflammable.
  - (b) Displacing a subsea flowline to remove hydrostatic pressure on trapped gas.

All of these areas require considerable further study before a definitive recommendation could be made. In some cases considerable re-design work of existing systems would be necessary to add the additional desired feature. Also, the potential benefits must be carefully weighed against the increased complexity of the operation. Many of these areas are currently under investigation in the MMS/LSU research project.

## 5. IDENTIFICATION OF SIMILAR HAZARDS

The circumstances leading to the accident on the Zapata Lexington are believed to be due to the release of trapped gas to the marine riser during well control operations. However, several other situations can be recognized which could also lead to gas entering the marine riser. Once gas has entered the marine riser, it must be handled at the surface and situations similar to the one at the time of the accident could occur.

The difficulty of detecting a leaking BOP sealing element in a subsea stack has been often addressed. If the blowout preventer leaks during well control operations, a considerable volume of gas can enter the marine riser. The diverter system is generally used to safety handle this possibility. Most operators routinely close the diverter head and open a diverter line when circulating out a kick.

As the search for hydrocarbons is extended to deeper water depths, it becomes more and more difficult to detect a gas kick before it reaches the seafloor. Many operators have begun to develop contingency plans for kicks in which significant volumes of gas are already in the marine riser when the blowout preventers are initially closed. Again, most current plans center around the use of the diverter. However, to prevent a severe loss of mud from the marine riser to the ocean, other possibilities should be explored.

Gas cut mud is a common occurrence in drilling operations. Gas cut mud can be due to gas that was in the rock destroyed by the bit

or it can be due to gas seeping into the borehole from a low permeability formation. Gas seepage is also associated with reductions in bottom hole pressure due to vertical pipe movements. Gas cut mud from gas seepage and pipe movement can be particularly troublesome after a trip to change the bit. This gas is generally called trip gas. Since gas cut mud is circulated to the surface through the marine riser, there is also the potential for an accidental fire. The use of a forced ventilation system is generally sufficient to safely handle gas cut mud. However, a flowline degasser used in conjunction with the diverter head maybe desirable for a severe gas cut mud situation.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of this accident review, the following conclusions are made:

1. The accident occurring on the Zapata Lexington was caused by gas trapped in the subsea BOP stack during routine well control operations, which was later released to the marine riser.
2. Approximately 5 to 10 bbl of gas would have had to be released to the marine riser to reasonably explain the observed conditions at the time of the accident.
3. The U-tube method attempted to remove the gas trapped in the BOP stack did not succeed.
4. The U-tube procedure followed for removing the trapped gas from the BOP stack is widely used in current practice.
5. If the severity of the situation had been recognized soon enough, alternative procedures could have been used with existing equipment to greatly reduce the hazard.
6. Equipment modifications are desirable to greatly reduce the volume of gas trapped when pumping out a gas kick using the upper annular preventer.

The accident underscored the need for the research on the design and use of diverter systems which is currently underway at LSU. It is recommended that the scope of the research be expanded to permit an experimentally study of the U-tube method of removing trapped gas

from a BOP stack. The focus of this research would be to define the conditions for which this method would succeed as well as the conditions for which it would fail.

Appendix A

Simulation of Kick Pump-Out Phase  
of Well Control Operations

## GAS FORMATION PROPERTIES

THICKNESS, FT	SURFACE TEMPERATURE, DEG F	SPECIFIC GRAVITY, CP	SPECIFIC VISCOSITY, CP	TRUE VERTICAL DEPTH, FT
5.0	100.	0.6000	0.04000	5.000
5.0	100.	0.6000	0.04000	5.000
5.0	100.	0.6000	0.04000	5.000
5.0	100.	0.6000	0.04000	5.000

EFF COMPRESSIBILITY, PSI-1	SURFACE TEMP. GRAD., DEG F/FT	DEVIAT. AT SURF., DEG F
0.00004000	100.	100.
0.00004000	100.	100.

## MUD PROPERTIES

DEPTH, FT	WEIGHT, LBS/INCH³	C.P.	DEV. AT SURF., DEG F	DEVIAT. AT DEPTH, DEG F
12.5	22.0	0.7931	108.8	117.5
25.0	22.0	0.7931	108.8	117.5
37.5	22.0	0.7931	108.8	117.5
50.0	22.0	0.7931	108.8	117.5

## PIPE SIZING GEOMETRY

SEC. NO.	DIA. IN.	VEL. IN. DEGREES	DEV. IN. DEGREES	DEPTH FT	LENGTH FT	CAPACITY EBL/FT
1	2.0	4.276	0.0	4000.	4000.	0.017760
2	2.3	4.274	0.0000	1000.	5000.	0.017760
3	2.6	4.273	0.0000	3053.	3053.	0.017760
4	3.0	4.273	0.0000	530.	8588.	0.008742
5	3.3	3.000	3.000	33.6000	742.	0.008742
6	3.6	3.312	3.312	33.6000	205.	0.008742

## TRUE VERTICAL DEPTH, FT

9028.

## ANNULAR GEOMETRY

SEC. NO.	DIA. IN.	DEV. IN. DEGREES	VERT. DEPTH FT	DEPTH FT	CAPACITY EBL/FT
1	3.0	8.681	0.0	1325.	0.005479
2	3.0	8.681	9.0000	2475.	4000.
3	3.0	8.681	9.0000	1000.	5000.
4	3.3	8.681	25.0000	2588.	3588.
5	3.6	9.375	33.6000	560.	9148.
6	3.6	9.500	33.6000	182.	0.070438
7	3.6	9.500	33.6000	9330.	0.045896
				205.	0.029140

## BIT MUZZLE AREA, SF IN²

3328.

0.4310



9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
51125	41328	20277	27	12	50			
5114	43750	2477	37	12	50			
5032	43420	2097	37	12	50			
4957	4290	2097	37	12	50			
4797	4228	2097	37	12	50			
4737	4136	2097	37	12	50			
4705	4133	2097	37	12	50			
4624	4081	2097	37	12	50			
4621	4121	2107	37	12	50			
104	4465	3578	2097	37	12	50		
105	4379	3923	2097	37	12	50		
106	4297	3371	2097	37	12	50		
107	4217	3211	2097	37	12	50		
108	4134	3768	2097	37	12	50		
109	4052	3714	2097	37	12	50		
110	3979	3561	2097	37	12	50		
111	3227	3622	2097	37	12	50		
112	353	3512	2097	37	12	50		
113	3725	3449	2097	37	12	50		
114	3644	3449	2097	37	12	50		
115	2562	3295	2097	37	12	50		
116	3135	3347	2097	37	12	50		
117	3339	3289	2097	37	12	50		
118	3317	3236	2097	37	12	50		
119	3225	3195	2097	37	12	50		
120	3154	3154	2097	37	12	50		
121	3072	3077	2097	37	12	50		
122	2993	3024	2097	37	12	50		
123	2922	2921	2097	37	12	50		
124	2863	2863	2097	37	12	50		
125	2745	2865	2097	37	12	50		
126	2664	2811	2097	37	12	50		
127	2582	2752	2097	37	12	50		
128	2575	2755	2097	37	12	50		
129	2419	2652	2097	37	12	50		
130	2337	2593	2097	37	12	50		
131	2255	2546	2097	37	12	50		
132	2174	2449	2097	37	12	50		
133	2092	2019	2387	37	12	50		
134	1922	1922	2324	37	12	50		
135	1947	2254	2324	37	12	50		
136	1765	2281	2097	37	12	50		
137	1765	2281	2097	37	12	50		
138	1684	2174	2097	37	12	50		
139	1623	2121	2097	37	12	50		
140	1474	2144	2097	37	12	50		
141	1753	1570	2097	37	12	50		
142	1724	1096	69	56	12	50		
143	1724	1027	11	12	50			



CELL	DEPTH	PRESSURE	LIN. WT.	110° DEN.	GAS WT.	Avg. DEN.	FLOW RATE
	ft.	psi	lb./gal.	lb./gal.	lb./gal.	lb./gal.	lb./gal.
40	9535.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
41	9398.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
42	9262.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
43	9129.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
44	9125.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
45	9068.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
46	8841.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
47	8727.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
48	8828.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
49	8841.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
50	8724.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
51	8727.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
52	8671.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
53	8614.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
54	8544.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
55	8426.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
56	8382.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
57	8299.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
58	8247.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
59	8135.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
60	8054.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
61	7972.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
62	7899.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
63	7857.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
64	7727.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
65	7645.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
66	7574.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
67	7482.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
68	7400.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
69	7319.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
70	7227.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
71	7135.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
72	7074.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
73	6992.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
74	6923.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
75	6829.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
76	6747.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
77	6665.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
78	6581.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
79	6502.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
80	6420.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
81	6339.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
82	6257.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
83	6172.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
84	6083.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
85	5990.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
86	5897.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
87	5804.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.70	
88	5711.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
89	5618.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
90	5525.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
91	5432.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
92	5339.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
93	5246.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.69	
94	5154.	2097.37	12.50	0.0	12.50	4.68	

CELL DEPTH FT. PRESSURE LIT. WT. 110° DEN. GASS WT. AVG. OPEN FLOW RATE  
40 9535. 2097. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
41 9398. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
42 9222. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
43 9197. 5944. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
44 9125. 5903. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
45 9068. 5873. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
46 8971. 5842. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
47 8854. 5811. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
48 8898. 5780. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
49 8841. 5749. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
50 8724. 5719. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
51 8745. 5687. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
52 8671. 5657. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
53 8614. 5626. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
54 8545. 5595. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
55 8462. 5567. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
56 8381. 5488. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
57 8299. 5439. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
58 8217. 5321. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
59 8054. 5245. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
60 7972. 5051. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
61 7892. 5022. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
62 7853. 5143. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
63 7727. 5099. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
64 7727. 5054. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
65 7645. 5051. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
66 7542. 4955. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
67 7432. 4905. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
68 7400. 4905. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
69 7319. 4856. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
70 7217. 4808. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
71 7152. 4753. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
72 7074. 4711. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
73 6992. 4682. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
74 6923. 4652. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
75 6829. 4565. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
76 6747. 4516. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
77 6665. 4468. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
78 6594. 4421. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
79 6506. 4322. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
80 6420. 4322. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
81 6339. 4273. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
82 6257. 4225. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
83 6175. 4189. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
84 6083. 4206. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
85 5990. 4197. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
86 5897. 4150. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
87 5807. 4112. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
88 5711. 4063. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
89 5618. 4160. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
90 5525. 4150. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
91 5452. 4141. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
92 5339. 4132. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
93 5246. 4122. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70  
94 5154. 4112. 2097. 37. 12.50 0.0 12.50 4.70

95	77	104	87	125	50	291	33
96	4563	4136	4094	125	50	291	33
97	4875	4094	104	87	125	50	291
98	4782	4073	104	37	125	50	296
99	4534	4072	124	37	125	50	296
100	4556	4053	104	87	125	50	295
101	4503	4043	104	37	125	50	296
102	4410	4033	104	87	125	50	296
103	4223	4012	104	37	125	50	297
104	4130	3976	1307	43	125	50	297
105	4109	3979	2093	37	125	50	297
106	4044	3923	2097	37	125	50	297
107	3851	3932	2097	37	125	50	297
108	3852	3916	2097	37	125	50	297
109	3799	3763	2097	37	125	50	297
110	3717	3709	2097	37	125	50	297
111	354	3559	2097	37	125	50	297
112	354	3502	2097	37	125	50	297
113	3472	3548	2097	37	125	50	297
114	3360	3455	2097	37	125	50	297
115	3270	3441	2097	37	125	50	297
116	3227	3366	2097	37	125	50	297
117	3145	3334	2097	37	125	50	297
118	3064	3281	2097	37	125	50	297
119	2932	3227	2097	37	125	50	297
120	2905	3173	2097	37	125	50	297
121	2819	3120	2097	37	125	50	297
122	2737	3065	2097	37	125	50	297
123	2655	3013	2097	37	125	50	297
124	2574	2933	2097	37	125	50	297
125	2492	2996	2097	37	125	50	297
126	2410	2852	2097	37	125	50	297
127	2332	2730	2097	37	125	50	297
128	2247	2745	2097	37	125	50	297
129	2165	2691	2097	37	125	50	297
130	2084	2638	2097	37	125	50	297
131	2012	2624	2097	37	125	50	297
132	1930	2534	2097	37	125	50	297
133	1839	2471	2097	37	125	50	297
134	1757	2424	2097	37	125	50	297
135	1675	2370	2097	37	125	50	297
136	1584	2316	2097	37	125	50	297
137	1410	2261	2097	37	125	50	297
138	681	1699	1957	78	125	50	297
139	329	710	0	0	125	50	297

Figure 10. Comparison of the measured and calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement. The calculated values were obtained by the finite element method using the program FEMAP 3D. The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1. The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1.

The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1. The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1.

The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1. The calculated values of the vertical displacement of the ground surface at the point of the maximum displacement are given in Table 1.

# MIN-BBL

## PSIA

## 120°F

## 100°F

## 80°F

## 60°F

## 40°F

## 20°F

## 0°F

## -20°F

## -40°F

## -60°F

## -80°F

## -100°F

## -120°F

## -140°F

## -160°F

## -180°F

## -200°F

## -220°F

## -240°F

## -260°F

## -280°F

## -300°F

## -320°F

## -340°F

## -360°F

## -380°F

## -400°F

## -420°F

## -440°F

## -460°F

## -480°F

## -500°F

## -520°F

## -540°F

## -560°F

## -580°F

## -600°F

## -620°F

## -640°F

## -660°F

## -680°F

## -700°F

## -720°F

## -740°F

## -760°F

## -780°F

## -800°F

## -820°F

## -840°F

## -860°F

## -880°F

## -900°F

## -920°F

## -940°F

## -960°F

## -980°F

## -1000°F

## -1020°F

## -1040°F

## -1060°F

## -1080°F

## -1100°F

## -1120°F

## -1140°F

## -1160°F

## -1180°F

## -1200°F

## -1220°F

## -1240°F

## -1260°F

## -1280°F

## -1300°F

## -1320°F

## -1340°F

## -1360°F

## -1380°F

## -1400°F

## -1420°F

## -1440°F

## -1460°F

## -1480°F

## -1500°F

## -1520°F

## -1540°F

## -1560°F

## -1580°F

## -1600°F

## -1620°F

## -1640°F

## -1660°F

## -1680°F

## -1700°F

## -1720°F

## -1740°F

## -1760°F

## -1780°F

## -1800°F

## -1820°F

## -1840°F

## -1860°F

## -1880°F

## -1900°F

## -1920°F

## -1940°F

## -1960°F

## -1980°F

## -2000°F

## -2020°F

## -2040°F

## -2060°F

## -2080°F

## -2100°F

## -2120°F

## -2140°F

## -2160°F

## -2180°F

## -2200°F

## -2220°F

## -2240°F

## -2260°F

## -2280°F

## -2300°F

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## -2340°F

## -2360°F

## -2380°F

## -2400°F

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## -2500°F

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## -2740°F

## -2760°F

## -2780°F

## -2800°F

## -2820°F

## -2840°F

## -2860°F

## -2880°F

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## -4180°F

## -4200°F

## -4220°F

## -4240°F

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## -4280°F

## -4300°F

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95	312	367	207	125	125	4.70
96	511	350	2097	37	37	4.70
97	503	3454	2097	37	37	4.70
98	4950	3402	2097	37	37	4.70
99	4857	3257	2097	37	37	4.70
100	4787	3257	2097	37	37	4.70
101	4705	3244	2097	37	37	4.70
102	4624	3191	2097	37	37	4.70
103	4571	3122	2097	37	37	4.70
104	4465	3065	2097	37	37	4.70
105	4379	3032	2097	37	37	4.70
106	4297	2979	2097	37	37	4.70
107	4215	2822	2097	37	37	4.70
108	4134	2873	2097	37	37	4.70
109	4052	2820	2097	37	37	4.70
110	3970	2767	2097	37	37	4.70
111	3809	2714	2097	37	37	4.70
112	3805	2683	2097	37	37	4.70
113	3725	2650	104	87	1250	4.70
114	3598	2640	104	87	1250	4.70
115	3471	2626	104	87	1250	4.70
116	3347	2612	104	87	1250	4.70
117	3217	2609	104	87	1250	4.70
118	3090	2599	104	87	1250	4.70
119	2862	2598	104	87	1250	4.70
120	2834	2573	104	87	1250	4.70
121	2707	2568	104	87	1250	4.70
122	2579	2557	104	87	1250	4.70
123	2452	2547	104	87	1250	4.70
124	2323	2527	104	87	1250	4.70
125	2194	2526	104	87	1250	4.70
126	2065	2518	104	87	1250	4.70
127	1974	2514	104	87	1250	4.70
128	1871	2456	104	87	1250	4.70
129	1678	2485	104	87	1250	4.70
130	1549	2475	104	87	1250	4.70
131	1504	2332	51232	1250	20686	4.82
132	1500	2280	033	03	03	4.83

51.3	229.7	112.3	51.7	4.815	2.242
51.8	243.7	158.3	51.7	4.819	2.219
52.7	247.7	104.7	51.7	4.822	2.170
53.5	251.7	100.9	51.7	4.824	2.133
54.1	255.7	47.1	51.7	4.826	2.027
55.2	257.7	83.2	51.7	4.828	2.063
56.1	263.7	89.4	51.7	4.996	1.947
56.9	267.7	85.6	51.7	4.938	1.921
57.7	271.7	21.8	51.7	4.837	1.892
58.9	275.7	77.9	51.7	4.835	1.865
59.5	279.6	74.1	51.7	4.838	1.838
60.3	283.6	70.2	36.0	4.832	1.813
61.2	287.6	54.4	51.7	4.8954	1.712
62.3	291.6	62.5	51.7	4.837	1.692
62.9	295.6	58.7	51.7	4.832	1.673
63.7	299.6	54.8	51.7	4.985	1.572
64.6	303.6	52.6	51.7	4.833	1.521
65.4	307.6	47.1	51.7	5.159	1.456
66.3	311.6	43.2	51.7	4.831	1.459
67.1	315.6	39.3	51.7	4.817	1.438
68.0	319.6	35.6	51.7	4.826	1.458
68.8	323.6	31.5	51.7	4.877	1.342
69.7	327.6	27.6	51.7	4.816	1.269
70.5	331.6	23.7	51.7	4.790	1.243
71.4	335.6	20.3	51.7	4.793	1.182
72.2	339.6	15.9	51.7	4.932	1.107
73.1	343.6	12.0	51.7	4.700	1.095
73.9	347.6	8.0	51.7	4.700	1.019
74.7	351.6	4.1	51.7	4.700	5.39
75.6	355.6	1.1	51.7	4.700	1.92

Figures 1 through 8 show the mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table I. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table II.

The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table III. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table IV. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table V. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table VI. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table VII. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table VIII.

The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table IX. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table X. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XI.

The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XII. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XIII. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XIV. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XV. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XVI.

The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XVII. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XVIII. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XVIX. The mean pressure of the various types of pasta at different temperatures is given in Table XX.

C.F.L.	DEPTH	LIQ.	WT.	LIQ.	DEN.	GASS.	WT.	Avg.	DEN.	FICK RATE	(125 GAL.)
40	953.5	613.3	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
41	939.8	605.1	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
42	919.9	593.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
43	912.5	589.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
44	906.9	585.9	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
45	903.1	579.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
46	895.4	576.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
47	889.8	573.0	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
48	884.1	570.8	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
49	879.6	566.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
50	872.7	563.3	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
51	867.1	560.0	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
52	861.4	556.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
53	852.1	553.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
54	845.2	545.6	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
55	838.1	540.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
56	829.9	535.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
57	821.7	525.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
58	805.4	522.1	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
59	797.2	515.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
60	792.0	512.1	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
61	785.9	509.0	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
62	780.7	505.9	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
63	775.5	502.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
64	772.7	500.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
65	764.5	499.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
66	754.4	484.6	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
67	745.2	469.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
68	740.5	484.4	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
69	731.9	479.3	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
70	723.2	474.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
71	715.5	469.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
72	707.4	464.0	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
73	699.2	458.9	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
74	692.1	452.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
75	682.9	446.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
76	674.7	443.6	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
77	666.5	438.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
78	659.3	432.4	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
79	651.2	426.3	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
80	642.0	420.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
81	633.9	414.1	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
82	625.7	407.9	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
83	617.5	401.8	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
84	609.4	402.8	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
85	601.2	397.7	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
86	593.0	391.6	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
87	584.9	385.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
88	576.7	382.4	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
89	568.5	377.3	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
90	560.3	372.2	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
91	552.2	367.1	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
92	544.0	362.5	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	
93	535.9	357.6	.05	2198	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.70	

56	5114.	3433.	1230.	7637.	37	1230.	1230.	470
97	5032.	3382.	1230.	2997.	37	1230.	1230.	470
98	4950.	3330.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
99	4871.	3271.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
100	4795.	3241.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
101	4799.	3181.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
102	4624.	3118.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
103	4542.	2345.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
104	4460.	2313.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
105	4379.	2960.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
106	4297.	2997.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
107	4227.	2695.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
108	4134.	2301.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
109	4052.	2748.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
110	3970.	2695.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
111	3897.	2547.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
112	3817.	2533.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
113	3725.	2534.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
114	3644.	2481.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
115	3552.	2612.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
116	3460.	2373.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
117	3399.	2329.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
118	3317.	2246.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
119	3225.	2173.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
120	3154.	2153.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
121	3072.	2106.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
122	2990.	2052.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
123	2929.	2132.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
124	2827.	2171.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
125	2745.	1891.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
126	2664.	1838.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
127	2552.	1784.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
128	2519.	1751.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
129	2437.	1677.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
130	2357.	1624.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
131	2255.	1673.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
132	2174.	1516.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
133	2092.	1463.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
134	2012.	1459.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
135	1937.	1352.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
136	1847.	1765.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
137	1765.	1684.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
138	1684.	195.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
139	1612.	1152.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
140	1482.	1753.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
141	1422.	390.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
142	1422.	254.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470
143	1422.	92.	2097.	2097.	37	1230.	1230.	470

Permanence of the numbers 2097 and 2098 in the first column of the table is due to the fact that the first two digits of the number 2097 are 20, which is the same as the first two digits of the number 2098. The numbers 2097 and 2098 are called "consecutive numbers".

**APPENDIX B**

**Simulation of Circulating Kill Mud  
in the Marine Riser**

## GAS + K CIRCULATION COMPUTER PROGRAM

## GAS FORMATION PROPERTIES

--PERMEABILITY, MD-----0.  
 --THICKNESS, FT-----0.0  
 --HC POROSITY-----0.001  
 --EFF COMPRESSIBILITY, PSI-1-----0.0001000  
 --FORMATION PRESSURE, PSIA-----1000.  
 --FORMATION TEMPERATURE, DEG. F-----60.  
 --GAS SPECIFIC GRAVITY-----0.6000  
 --GAS VISCOSITY, CP-----0.0100000  
 --WELL BORE RADIUS, FT-----0.8333

--SURFACE TEMPERATURE, DEG. F-----60.  
 --FLOWING TEMP GRAD, DEG F/FT-----0.0000  
 --BOTTOM HOLE TEMP, DEG F-----60.

MUD PROPERTIES  
 DENSITY-----PLAS VIS YIELD PT-N  
 PPG-----LB/100F2-----EQ CP  
 1-----12.5-----22.-----8.-----0.7931-----108.8  
 2-----13.1-----25.-----10.-----0.7772-----140.2

DRILL STRING GEOMETRY  
 SEC. DIAMETERS-----VERT DEV LENGTH DEPTH CAPACITY  
 NO. IN.-----IN.-----DEGREES FT FT BBL/FT  
 1-----0.0-----2.375-----0.0-----1525.-----1525.-----0.005479

TRUE VERTICAL DEPTH, FT-----1525.

ANNULAR GEOMETRY  
 SEC. DIAMETERS-----VERT DEV LENGTH DEPTH CAPACITY  
 NO. IN.-----IN.-----DEGREES FT FT BBL/FT  
 1-----5.000-----D2-IN.-----0.0-----1525.-----1525.-----0.364256

TRUE VERTICAL DEPTH, FT-----1525.

BIT NOZZLE AREA, SQ-IN-----1.5000

## KICK SIZE AND CONCENTRATION

MEASURED DEPTH, FT	1525.
INITIAL GAIN, BBL	10.4
LIQUID HOLD-UP	0.700
GAS SLIP VELOCITY, FT/M	0.
TIME BEFORE CIRCULATION, MIN	0.
GAS TRANSPORT RATIO	1.000

## WELL-CIRCULATION CONDITIONS

PUMP RATE, BBL/MIN	4.70
ANNUALAR CIRC PRESS LOSS, PSIG	0.
ANNUALAR SEC 1 PRESS LOSS, PSI	0.

SURFACE CASING PRESSURE, PSIA 15.

INITIAL OVERBALANCE, PSI 0.

NO. CELLS 136

VOLUME PUMPED = 0.0 BBL

CELL NO. DEPTH (FT) PRESSURE (PSIA) WT. LIQ. (LBS) WT. LIQ. DEN. (LBS/GAL) GAS WT. (LBS) AVG. DEN. (LBS/GAL) FLOW RATE (BBL/MIN)

3	1525.	1000.	1535.	32	12.50	26.12	8.90	0.0
4	1514.	995.	1535.	32	12.50	25.96	8.90	0.0
5	1502.	989.	1535.	32	12.50	25.80	8.90	0.0
6	1491.	984.	1535.	32	12.50	25.64	8.90	0.0
7	1479.	973.	1535.	32	12.50	25.48	8.90	0.0
8	1468.	968.	1535.	32	12.50	25.32	8.89	0.0
9	1456.	963.	1535.	32	12.50	25.16	8.89	0.0
10	1445.	958.	1535.	32	12.50	25.00	8.89	0.0
11	1433.	951.	1535.	32	12.50	27.40	11.42	0.0
12	1422.	943.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
13	1410.	936.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
14	1399.	928.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
15	1387.	921.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
16	1376.	913.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
17	1364.	906.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
18	1353.	909.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
19	1341.	899.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
20	1330.	891.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
21	1319.	8834.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
22	1307.	876.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
23	1296.	869.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
24	1284.	861.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
25	1273.	854.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
26	1261.	846.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
27	1250.	839.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
28	1238.	831.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
29	1227.	824.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
30	1215.	817.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
31	1204.	809.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
32	1192.	802.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
33	1181.	794.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
34	1169.	787.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
35	1158.	779.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
36	1146.	764.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
37	1135.	757.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
38	1124.	749.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
39	1112.	742.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
40	1101.	735.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
41	1089.	727.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
42	1078.	727.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
43	1066.	720.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
44	1055.	712.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
45	1043.	705.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
46	1032.	697.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
47	1020.	690.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
48	1009.	682.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
49	997.	675.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
50	986.	667.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
51	974.	660.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
52	963.	653.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
53	952.	645.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
54	943.	638.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
55	929.	630.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
56	917.	623.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0
57	916.	617.	1535.	32	12.50	12.50	0.0	0.0

58	894.	883.	59	60	871.	593.	61	860.	585.	62	848.	578.	63	837.	571.	64	825.	563.	65	802.	541.	66	791.	533.	67	779.	526.	68	768.	518.	69	757.	511.	70	757.	518.	71	745.	503.	72	734.	496.	73	722.	481.	74	711.	474.	75	699.	466.	76	676.	459.	77	676.	451.	78	665.	444.	79	653.	436.	80	642.	429.	81	630.	421.	82	619.	414.	83	607.	406.	84	596.	399.	85	584.	384.	86	573.	392.	87	562.	384.	88	550.	377.	89	539.	369.	90	527.	354.	91	516.	362.	92	504.	347.	93	493.	339.	94	481.	332.	95	470.	324.	96	458.	317.	97	447.	310.	98	435.	302.	99	424.	295.	100	412.	280.	101	401.	272.	102	389.	265.	103	378.	250.	104	367.	242.	105	355.	235.	106	344.	228.	107	332.	213.	108	321.	205.	109	309.	198.	110	298.	190.	111	286.	183.	112	275.	175.	113	263.	168.	114	252.	160.	115	240.	157.	116	227.	147.	117	217.	118
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119	195.	153.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
120	183.	146.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
121	172.	138.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
122	160.	131.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
123	149.	123.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
124	137.	116.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
125	126.	108.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
126	114.	101.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
127	103.	93.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
128	91.	86.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
129	80.	78.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
130	68.	71.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
131	57.	64.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
132	45.	56.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
133	34.	49.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
134	22.	41.	2193.32	12.50	0.0	12.50
135	11.	34.	2105.46	12.50	0.0	12.50
136	0.	27.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

MIN	ME VOLUME BBL	GAIN BBL	GAS TOP FT	DP PRES PSIA	CUT BBL/HIN	AN PRES PSIA	GAS FLOW SCF/D
0.0	0.0	-10.4	1432.	9	-4700	1000.	0.
0.0	0.0	-10.4	1432.	412.	-4700	988.	0.
0.9	4.2	-10.6	1420.	401.	-4776	988.	0.
1.8	8.4	-10.7	1408.	391.	-4777	988.	0.
2.7	12.5	-10.8	1397.	391.	-4779	988.	0.
3.6	16.7	-10.9	1385.	391.	-4780	988.	0.
4.4	20.9	-11.0	1373.	391.	-4781	989.	0.
5.3	25.1	-11.1	1361.	391.	-4783	989.	0.
6.2	29.2	-11.2	1350.	391.	-4784	989.	0.
7.1	33.4	-11.3	1338.	392.	-4787	989.	0.
8.0	37.6	-11.4	1326.	392.	-4789	989.	0.
8.9	41.8	-11.6	1314.	392.	-4789	989.	0.
9.8	46.0	-11.7	1303.	392.	-4790	990.	0.
10.7	50.1	-11.8	1291.	392.	-4792	990.	0.
11.6	54.3	-11.9	1279.	392.	-4794	990.	0.
12.4	58.5	-12.0	1267.	393.	-4796	990.	0.
13.3	62.7	-12.1	1255.	393.	-4797	990.	0.
14.2	66.8	-12.3	1244.	393.	-4799	990.	0.
15.1	71.0	-12.4	1232.	393.	-4801	990.	0.
16.0	75.2	-12.5	1220.	393.	-4803	990.	0.
16.9	79.4	-12.7	1208.	393.	-4805	991.	0.
17.8	83.6	-12.8	1196.	393.	-4807	991.	0.
18.7	87.7	-12.9	1184.	393.	-4809	991.	0.
19.6	91.9	-13.1	1173.	393.	-4812	991.	0.
20.4	96.1	-13.2	1161.	394.	-4814	991.	0.
21.3	100.3	-13.4	1149.	394.	-4816	991.	0.
22.2	104.4	-13.5	1137.	394.	-4818	991.	0.
23.1	108.6	-13.7	1125.	394.	-4821	991.	0.
24.0	112.8	-13.8	1113.	394.	-4823	991.	0.
24.9	117.0	-14.0	1101.	394.	-4826	991.	0.
25.8	121.2	-14.2	1089.	394.	-4829	991.	0.
26.7	125.3	-14.3	1077.	394.	-4831	992.	0.
27.6	129.5	-14.5	1065.	394.	-4834	992.	0.
28.4	133.7	-14.7	1053.	394.	-4837	992.	0.
29.3	137.9	-14.9	1041.	394.	-4840	992.	0.
30.2	142.0	-15.0	1029.	394.	-4843	992.	0.
31.1	146.2	-15.2	1017.	394.	-4846	992.	0.
32.0	150.4	-15.4	1005.	394.	-4850	992.	0.
32.9	154.6	-15.6	993.	394.	-4853	992.	0.
33.8	158.8	-15.8	981.	394.	-4857	992.	0.
34.7	162.9	-16.0	969.	394.	-4860	992.	0.
35.6	167.1	-16.2	957.	394.	-4864	992.	0.
36.4	171.3	-16.5	945.	394.	-4868	992.	0.
37.3	175.5	-16.7	933.	394.	-4872	992.	0.
38.2	179.6	-16.9	921.	394.	-4876	992.	0.
39.1	183.8	-17.1	909.	394.	-4880	992.	0.
40.0	188.0	-17.4	897.	394.	-4885	991.	0.
40.9	192.2	-17.6	885.	394.	-4890	991.	0.
41.8	196.4	-17.9	873.	394.	-4895	991.	0.
42.7	200.5	-18.1	860.	394.	-4900	991.	0.
43.6	204.7	-18.4	848.	394.	-4905	991.	0.

VOLU: PUMPED = 208.89 BBL

CELL NO.	DEPTH (FT)	PRESSURE PSIA	LIQ: WT. (LBS)	LIQ: DEN. (LBS/GAL)	GAS: WT. (LBS/GAL)	AVG. DEN. (LBS/GAL)	FLOW RATE BBL/MIN
3	1525	991.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
4	1514	983.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
5	1502	975.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
6	1491	968.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
7	1479	960.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
8	1468	952.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
9	1456	944.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
10	1445	936.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
11	1433	929.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
12	1422	921.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
13	1410	913.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
14	1399	905.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
15	1387	897.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
16	1376	889.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
17	1364	882.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
18	1353	874.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
19	1341	866.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
20	1330	858.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
21	1319	850.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
22	1307	843.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
23	1296	835.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
24	1284	827.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
25	1273	819.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
26	1261	811.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
27	1250	804.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
28	1238	796.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
29	1227	788.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
30	1215	780.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
31	1204	772.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
32	1192	754.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
33	1181	757.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
34	1169	749.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
35	1158	741.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
36	1146	733.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
37	1135	725.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
38	1124	718.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
39	1112	710.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
40	1101	702.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
41	1089	694.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
42	1078	686.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
43	1066	678.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
44	1055	671.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
45	1043	663.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
46	1032	655.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
47	1020	647.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
48	1009	639.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
49	997	632.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
50	986	624.	2298.60	13.10	0.00	13.10	4.70
51	974	616.	2193.32	12.50	0.00	12.50	4.70
52	963	609.	2193.32	12.50	0.00	12.50	4.70
53	952	604.	1535.32	12.50	26.00	12.50	4.72
54	937	598.	1535.32	12.50	25.96	7.21	4.75
55	923	593.	1535.32	12.50	25.80	7.20	4.77
56	909	588.	1535.32	12.50	25.64	7.19	4.80
57	895.	582.	1535.32	12.50	25.48	7.17	4.82

58	881.	1535.	32	12	15	7	15	4	87
59	866.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	90
60	852.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
61	838.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
62	826.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
63	814.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
64	803.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
65	791.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
66	780.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
67	768.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
68	757.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
69	745.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
70	734.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
71	722.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
72	711.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
73	700.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
74	688.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
75	676.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
76	665.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
77	653.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
78	642.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
79	631.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
80	619.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
81	608.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
82	596.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
83	585.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
84	573.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
85	562.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
86	550.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
87	539.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
88	527.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
89	516.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
90	504.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
91	493.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
92	481.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
93	470.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
94	458.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
95	447.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
96	436.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
97	424.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
98	413.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
99	401.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
100	390.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
101	378.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
102	367.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
103	355.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
104	344.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
105	332.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
106	321.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
107	309.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
108	298.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
109	286.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
110	275.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
111	264.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
112	252.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
113	241.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
114	229.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
115	213.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
116	206.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
117	195.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91
118	183.	1535.	32	12	16	7	14	4	91

119	172.	127.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
120	160.	129.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
121	149.	120.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
122	137.	112.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
123	126.	105.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
124	114.	97.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
125	103.	90.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
126	91.	82.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
127	80.	75.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
128	69.	60.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
129	57.	53.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
130	46.	45.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
131	34.	38.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
132	23.	30.	2193	32	12.	50	4.	91
133	11.	23.	2138	27	12.	50	4.	91
134	0.	15.	0.	0.	0.	0.	4.	91

MIE MIN	VOLUME BBL	GAIN BBU	GAS FT	TOP PSIA	DP PRES PSIA	JD OUT 8BL/ MIN	AN PRESS PSIA	GAS FLOW SCF/D
44.4	208.9	18.7	836.	394.	4.911	4.911	991.	0.
45.3	213.1	19.0	824.	393.	4.916	4.916	991.	0.
46.2	217.2	19.3	811.	393.	4.923	4.923	991.	0.
47.1	221.4	19.6	799.	393.	4.929	4.929	990.	0.
48.0	225.5	19.9	787.	393.	4.936	4.936	990.	0.
48.9	229.8	20.2	774.	393.	4.943	4.943	990.	0.
49.8	234.0	20.5	762.	392.	4.950	4.950	990.	0.
50.7	238.1	20.9	750.	392.	4.958	4.958	990.	0.
51.6	242.3	21.2	737.	392.	4.966	4.966	989.	0.
52.4	246.5	21.6	725.	392.	4.974	4.974	989.	0.
53.3	250.7	22.0	712.	391.	4.983	4.983	989.	0.
54.2	254.8	22.4	700.	391.	4.992	4.992	988.	0.
55.1	259.0	22.8	687.	391.	5.002	5.002	988.	0.
56.0	263.2	23.2	675.	390.	5.013	5.013	988.	0.
56.9	267.4	23.6	662.	390.	5.024	5.024	987.	0.
57.8	271.6	24.1	649.	389.	5.035	5.035	987.	0.
58.7	275.7	24.6	636.	389.	5.047	5.047	986.	0.
59.6	279.9	25.0	624.	388.	5.060	5.060	986.	0.
60.4	284.1	25.6	611.	388.	5.074	5.074	985.	0.
61.3	288.3	26.1	598.	387.	5.089	5.089	985.	0.
62.2	292.4	26.7	585.	386.	5.105	5.105	984.	0.
63.1	296.6	27.2	572.	386.	5.121	5.121	983.	0.
64.0	305.0	27.9	558.	385.	5.139	5.139	982.	0.
64.9	309.2	28.5	545.	384.	5.159	5.159	982.	0.
65.8	313.3	29.2	532.	383.	5.179	5.179	981.	0.
66.7	317.5	29.9	518.	382.	5.201	5.201	980.	0.
67.6	321.7	30.6	505.	381.	5.225	5.225	979.	0.
68.4	325.9	31.4	491.	380.	5.251	5.251	978.	0.
69.3	330.0	32.3	477.	379.	5.279	5.279	977.	0.
70.2	334.2	33.2	464.	378.	5.310	5.310	975.	0.
71.1	338.4	34.1	449.	377.	5.344	5.344	974.	0.
72.0	342.6	35.2	435.	375.	5.380	5.380	973.	0.
72.9	346.8	36.2	421.	374.	5.421	5.421	971.	0.
73.8	350.9	37.4	406.	372.	5.466	5.466	969.	0.
74.7	355.1	38.7	391.	370.	5.516	5.516	967.	0.
75.6	359.3	40.1	376.	368.	5.572	5.572	965.	0.
76.4	363.5	41.6	360.	366.	5.637	5.637	963.	0.
77.3	367.6	43.3	344.	363.	5.711	5.711	960.	0.
78.2	371.8	45.1	328.	360.	5.796	5.796	957.	0.
79.1	376.0	47.2	310.	357.	5.867	5.867	954.	0.
80.0	380.2	49.6	292.	353.	6.013	6.013	950.	0.
80.9	384.4	52.3	273.	348.	6.154	6.154	946.	0.
81.8	388.4	55.5	253.	343.	6.329	6.329	940.	0.
82.7	392.5	59.4	231.	336.	6.554	6.554	934.	0.
83.6	396.7	64.3	206.	328.	6.858	6.858	925.	0.
84.4	400.1	67.9	177.	316.	7.299	7.299	914.	0.
85.3	405.2	97.4	80.5	139.	8.019	8.019	897.	0.
86.2	409.4	124.3	0.	81.	270.	270.	867.	0.
87.1	413.6	131.1	0.	222.	12.310	12.310	820.	0.
88.0	413.6	131.1	0.	210.	17.335	17.335	807.	0.

VOLUME PUMPED = 417.77 8BL

CELL NO.	DEPTH (FT)	PRESSURE PSIA	LIQ. WT. (LBS.)	LIQ. DEN. (LBS./GAL)	GAS WT. (LBS.)	AVG. DEN. (LBS./GAL)	FLOW RATE BBL/MIN
3	1525.	807.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
4	1514.	800.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
5	1502.	792.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
6	1491.	784.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
7	1479.	776.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
8	1468.	768.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
9	1456.	761.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
10	1445.	753.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
11	1433.	745.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
12	1422.	737.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
13	1410.	729.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
14	1399.	721.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
15	1387.	714.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
16	1376.	706.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
17	1364.	698.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
18	1353.	690.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
19	1341.	682.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
20	1330.	675.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
21	1319.	667.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
22	1307.	659.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
23	1296.	651.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
24	1284.	643.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
25	1273.	636.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
26	1261.	628.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
27	1250.	620.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
28	1238.	612.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
29	1227.	604.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
30	1215.	596.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
31	1204.	599.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
32	1192.	581.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
33	1181.	573.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
34	1169.	565.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
35	1158.	557.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
36	1146.	550.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
37	1135.	542.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
38	1124.	534.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
39	112.	512.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
40	1089.	510.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
41	1089.	510.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
42	1078.	503.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
43	1066.	495.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
44	1055.	487.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
45	1043.	479.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
46	1032.	471.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
47	1020.	464.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
48	1009.	456.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
49	997.	448.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
50	986.	440.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
51	974.	432.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
52	963.	425.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
53	952.	417.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
54	940.	409.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
55	929.	401.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
56	917.	393.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10
57	906.	385.	2298.	60	13.10	0.00	13.10

894.	378.	2298	60	13.10
883.	370.	2298	60	13.10
871.	362.	2298	60	13.10
860.	348.	2298	60	13.10
837.	339.	2298	60	13.10
825.	331.	2298	60	13.10
814.	323.	2298	60	13.10
802.	315.	2298	60	13.10
791.	307.	2298	60	13.10
779.	299.	2298	60	13.10
768.	292.	2298	60	13.10
757.	284.	2298	60	13.10
745.	276.	2298	60	13.10
734.	268.	2298	60	13.10
722.	260.	2298	60	13.10
711.	253.	2298	60	13.10
700.	245.	2298	60	13.10
699.	237.	2298	60	13.10
688.	229.	2298	60	13.10
676.	222.	2298	60	13.10
665.	214.	2298	60	13.10
653.	206.	2298	60	13.10
642.	198.	2298	60	13.10
630.	190.	2298	60	13.10
619.	182.	2298	60	13.10
607.	174.	2298	60	13.10
596.	167.	2298	60	13.10
584.	159.	2298	60	13.10
573.	152.	2298	60	13.10
562.	143.	2298	60	13.10
550.	135.	2298	60	13.10
539.	123.	2298	60	13.10
527.	116.	2298	60	13.10
516.	104.	2298	60	13.10
504.	96.	2298	60	13.10
493.	88.	2298	60	13.10
481.	79.	2298	60	13.10
470.	71.	2298	60	13.10
458.	65.	2298	60	13.10
447.	57.	2298	60	13.10
435.	49.	2298	60	13.10
424.	41.	2298	60	13.10
412.	42.	2193.	32.	12.50
401.	35.	2193.	32.	12.50
389.	29.	1535.	32.	12.50
378.	24.	1535.	32.	12.50
370.	19.	1360.	26.	12.50
353.	15.	1360.	26.	12.50
330.	15.	0.	0.	0.05
300.	15.	0.	0.	0.05
106.	106.	0.	0.	0.05

TIME	VOLUME	GAIN	GAS	TOP	DP PRES	UD OUT	AN PRES	GAS FLOW
	BBL	BBL	FT	FT	PSIA	3L/MIN	PSIA	SCF/D
88.9	417.8	131.2	0.	210.	26.227	808.	0.	0.
89.8	422.0	128.7	0.	215.	20.067	812.	0.	0.
90.7	426.1	125.1	0.	222.	24.948	819.	0.	0.
91.6	430.3	121.2	0.	229.	27.239	826.	0.	0.
92.4	434.5	117.2	0.	236.	28.386	834.	0.	0.
93.3	438.7	113.2	0.	244.	29.266	841.	0.	0.
94.2	442.3	109.2	0.	251.	30.111	849.	0.	0.
95.1	447.0	105.2	0.	259.	30.986	856.	0.	0.
96.0	451.2	101.2	0.	266.	31.915	864.	0.	0.
96.2	451.2	101.2	0.	266.	31.915	864.	0.	0.

## APPENDIX C

### MMS Survey of Field Practice

Operator: AMOCO PRODUCTION CO.

OCS Lease: G 5844

Well No.: 1

Area/Block: Miss. Canyon 400

Water Depth: 1015 ft.

ID of Kill line: 3 in.

ID of Choke line: 3 in.

OD of Riser: 20 in.

ID of Riser: 19-3/4 in.

Collapse Pressure of Riser: unk psi

Rated for 2000' before collapse w/20% safety factor

In Terms of Water Depth: unk psi

Size of BOP Stack: 18-3/4 in.

WP of Stack: 10000 (5000 anu) psi

Size of Diverter lines: 10 in.

Rig has Gumbo Box?  Yes  
 No

Additives used to break up gumbo

Rating and Type PO on top of

Riser: Regan

PO tested to 400 psi

Rig Name: ALASKAN STAR

Drilling Supt.: Jimmy Reed

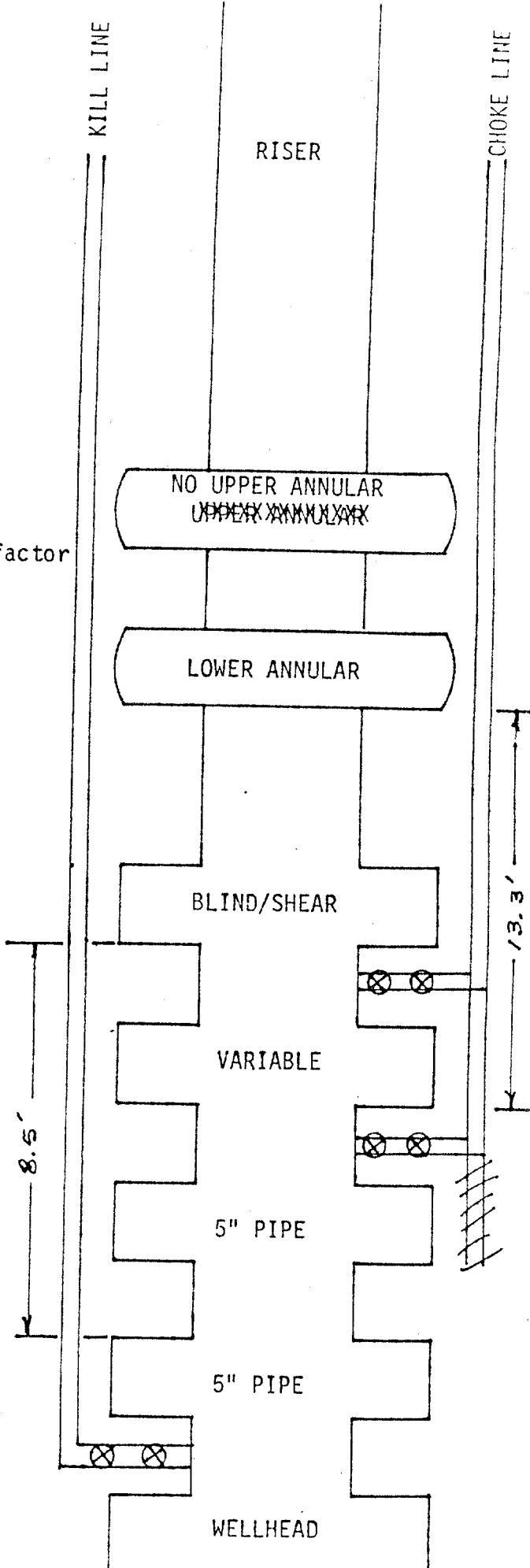
Supt. Tel. No.: (504) 586-6007

Procedure for Circulating Gas Out of Stack  
After a Kick:

Kill well, keeping annular closed (2000psi max); fill riser w/kill wt; displace choke line w/SW; V-tube bubble; divert.

Is Procedure In Drilling Manual?  Yes  
 No

- 1) Extend choke and kill lines-show outlets on location
- 2) Label rams - pipe, variable, blind/shear



OPERATOR f/moco

LEASE OCS - G 5812

VTL 1 WD 575

REA/BLOCK EW 952

ID KILL LINE 3"

ID CHOKE LINE 3"

OD RISER 21"

ID RISER 20"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 1550\*

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 3500'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 10"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
P OF RISER 1200# Reagan KFDH

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Glomar Coal Sea

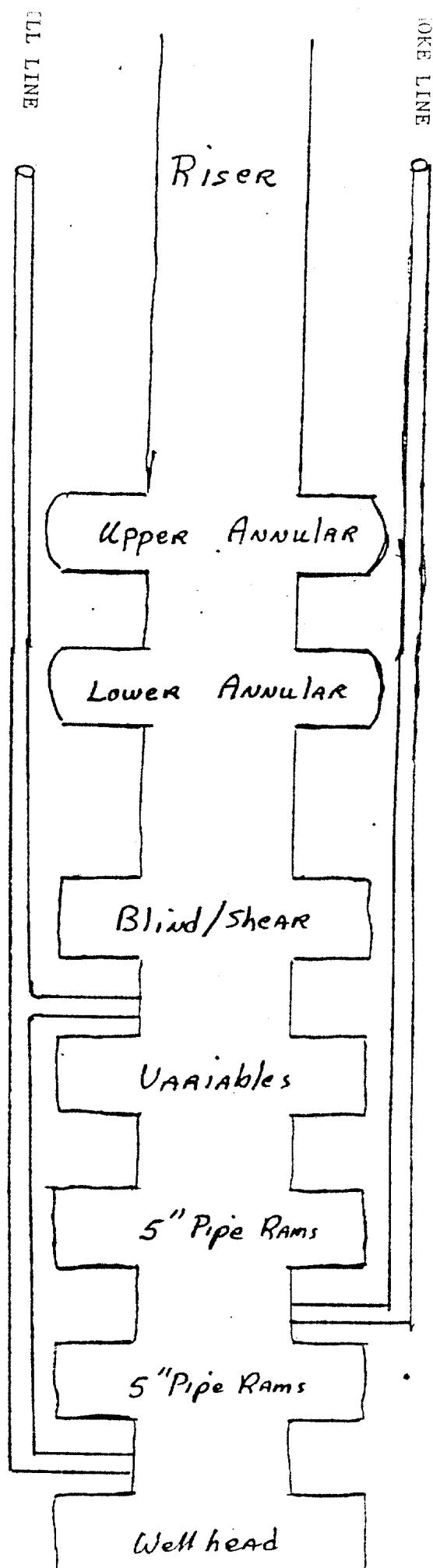
DRILLING SUPT. Troy Mason

SUPT. TELE. NO. (318) 984-1000

IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL No

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

1. Shut in on pipe rams & pipe hung off.  
2. Open choke fully & observe well.  
3. Use diverter & take returns to pit.  
4. Place upper kill line & riser with kill mud.  
5. Open annular & open rams.  
6. Open down choke & up kill line to displace any  
gas & clear this volume.  
7. Diverter & annular.  
8. Circulate kill mud.



WELL NUMBER

LEASE OCS-G 5913

WELL 1 WD 1680

A/BLOCK GC-235

ID KILL LINE 3"

ID CHOKE LINE 3"

OD RISER 20"

ID RISER 19"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 800

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1788

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 8"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan KFDS

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Pennrod 75

DRILLING SUPT. Ken Burgess

SUPT. TELE. NO. (504) 363-4490

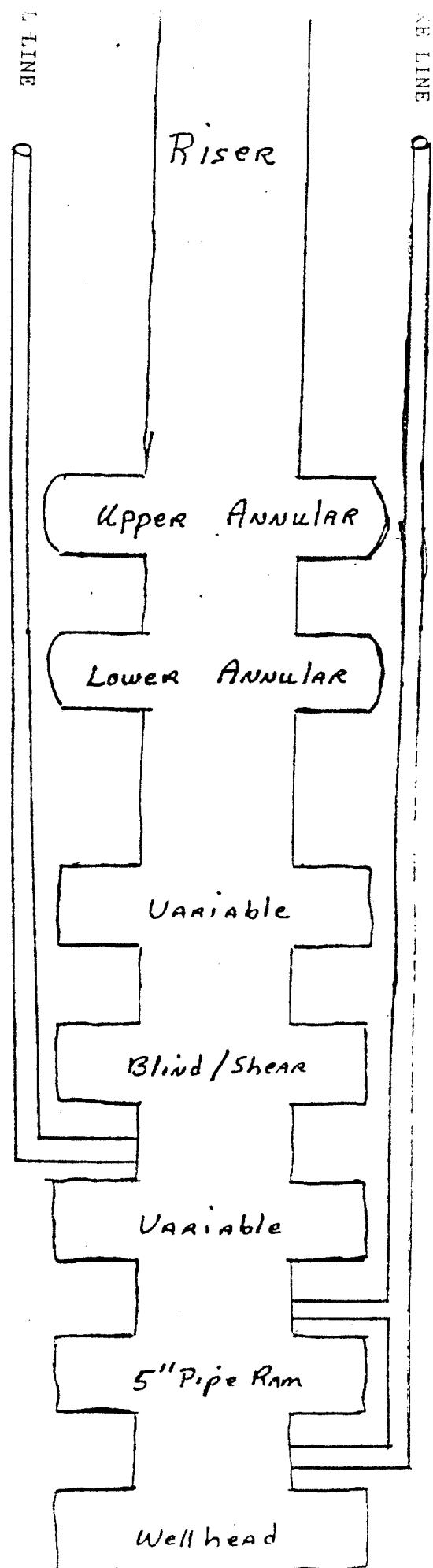
IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL No

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

LOSE LOWER PIPE RAMS.

PUMP SEAWATER DOWN KILL & OUT CHOKE LINE  
AFTER KILL & CHOKE LINES ARE DISPLACED, OPEN  
ANNUALAR & ALLOW MUD IN RISER U-TUBE  
OUT OF KILL & CHOKE LINES.

CIRCULATE RISER & STACK WITH KILL WT. MUD.



OPERATOR: DIAMOND SHAMROCK  
 LEASE : G-6365  
 AREA & BLK. G8.224  
 ID KILL LINE: 3"  
 ID CHOKING LINE: 3"  
 OD RISER :  $20\frac{1}{2}$ " X  $\frac{1}{2}$ " w.t.  
 ID RISER :  $19\frac{1}{2}$ /16

WD 790

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER:  $1609'$  WD.  
 (in terms of water depth) ( $716\text{ psi}$ ) FULL COLL.

SIZE OF BOP STACK:  $18\frac{3}{4}$  - 10M  
 SIZE OF DIVERTOR LINES: 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX ? No

RATING AND TYPE DP ON TOP  
 OF RISER : REAGAN 3M

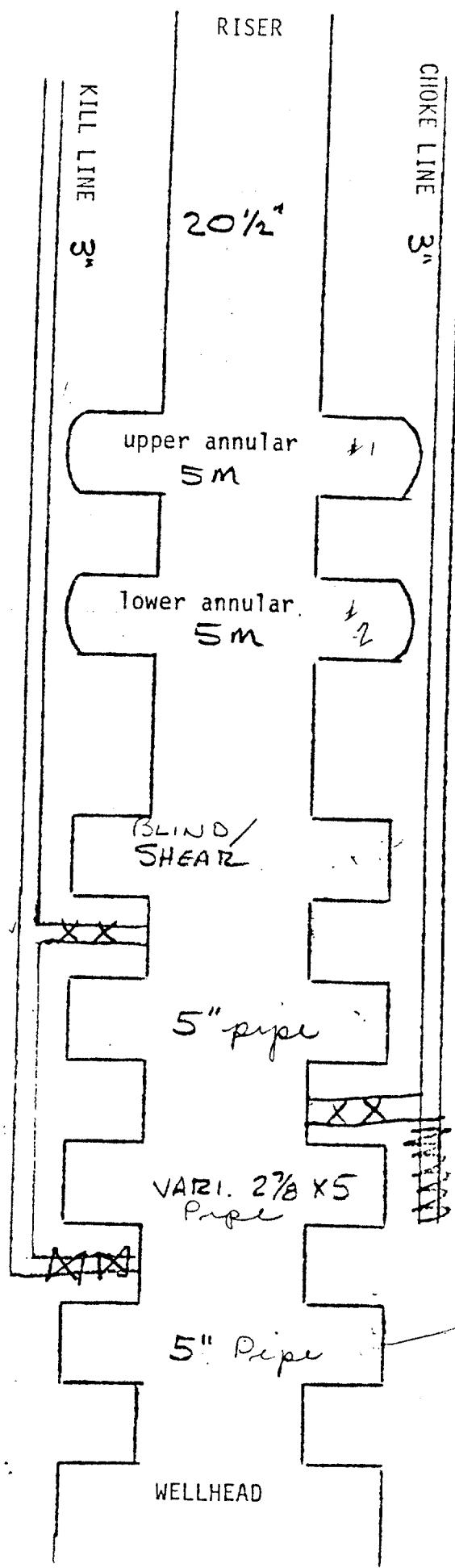
RIG NAME: ZAPATA NEPTUNE

DRILLING SUPT: DAN BECKER  
 SUPT. TELE. NO. -713-452-2229

Procedure for circulating gas out of stack  
after kick;

SEE : NEXT PAGE -

Is procedure in drilling manual, NO, NOT YET



KICK PROCEDURES, PRESENT STOCK CONFIGURATIONS  
OCTOBER 8, 1984

1. Divertor packer will always be installed when drill pipe is in the hole as a matter procedure.
2. All BOP C/K type valves kept closed.
3. Upper sub-sea C/K valve lined up to choke manifold.
4. Kick is indicated.  
Close #2 annular, close divertor, line up over board lines, make sure flow line to shale shaker is closed. Open upper sub-sea C/K line, outer valve first.
5. Close and hang off on #2 ram.
6. While weighting up mud. Observe choke line to see if there is gas between #2 ram and #2 annular. If there is, then gas will migrate up and you will have flow at the choke manifold.
7. Close upper C/K subsea valves.
8. Kill well thru middle C/K valves.
9. After well is static circulate kill-weight mud down the lower most C/K line with returns up middle C/K lines, sweeping BOP. This will sweep BOP and also insure kill-weight mud in both choke and kill lines.
10. Check for pressure. Make sure well is static thru both choke and kill lines.
11. Open uppermost set of C/K outlets, wait 30 minutes, check for flow. This will indicate if the #2 ram leaked during the killing of the well.
12. Open lower C/K valves, close #3 rams. Have choke manifold lined up so you can read pressure under #3 ram while circulating out riser.
13. Open #2 annular, wait 30 minutes with diverter still lined up on overboard lines.
14. Do not circulate riser while you are waiting this 30 minutes.
15. Open diverter route to flow-back across shale shaker.
16. Start circulating out riser thru upper C/K valves. After circulating 1/4 the volume of the riser, stop pumps. observe riser for 5 minutes.
17. If flow observed, close diverter and line up overboard lines.

18. If no flow after waiting five minutes go to next step.
19. Resume circulating. Circulate another 1/4 volume of riser. Stop pumps - wait 5 minutes. If flow, close diverter and line up overboard lines.
20. If no flow after 5 minutes, resume and finish circulation.
21. Close upper C/K line, open middle C/K line, check for pressure. If no pressure, open #2 ram and circulate out 1/2 volume of riser. Check for flow; if flowing, line up overboard lines.
22. If no flow after 5 minutes, resume circulating.
23. Check pressure on C/K lines to see if well is still static. If well is static, open #3 rams.
24. Continue operations.

Operator: EXXON CORPORATION

OCS Lease: G 6943

Well No.: 1

Area/Block: Miss. Canyon 239

Water Depth: 1734 ft.

ID of Kill line: 3 in.

ID of Choke line: 3 in.

OD of Riser: 18-5/8 in.

ID of Riser: 17-3/8 in.

Collapse Pressure of Riser: unk psi

Rated for 4000'; SF=3; MW=16lb

In Terms of Water Depth: unk psi

Size of BOP Stack: 16-3/4 in.

WP of Stack: 10000 (5000 anu) psi

Size of Diverter lines: 12 in.

w/750 series flanges

Rig has Gumbo Box?  O Yes

X No

Rating and Type P0 on top of

Riser: Regan KFD

Diverter tested to 100 psi.

Rig Name: SEDCO 472

Drilling Supt.: Howard Shauberger

Supt. Tel. No.: (504) 561-4732 (N.O.)

(504) 561-3230

Procedure for Circulating Gas Out of Stack  
After a Kick:

Shut upper/lower annular; circ mud thru

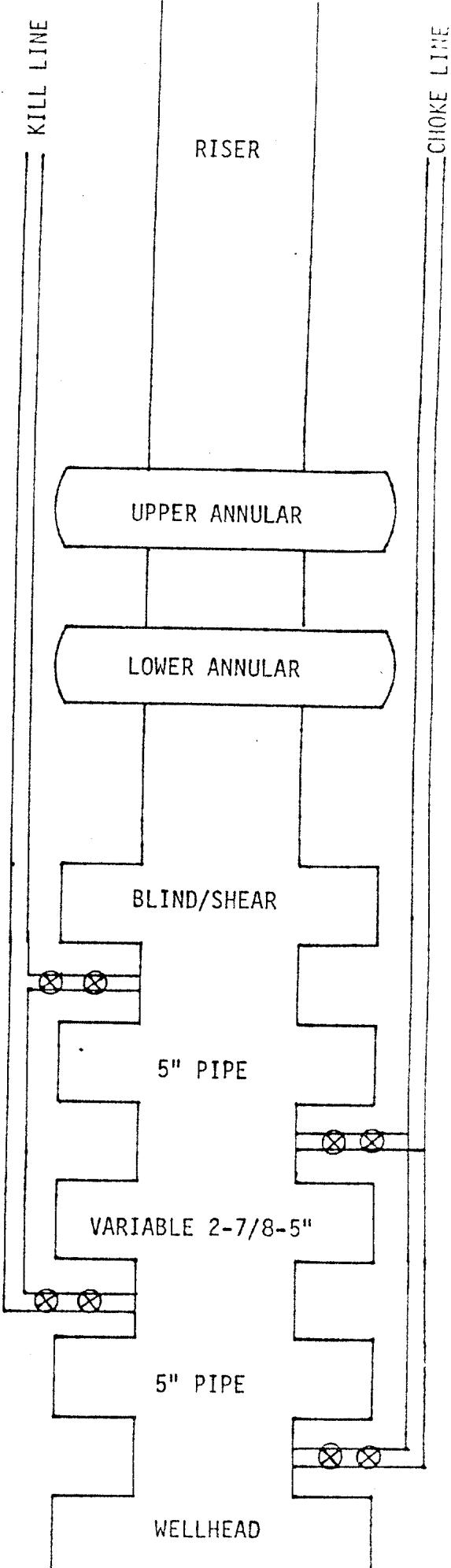
kill & choke & thru m/g sep first, divert

ovbd next.

Is Procedure In Drilling Manual?  O Yes

X No

- 1) Extend choke and kill lines-show outlets on location
- 2) Label rams - pipe, variable, blind/shear

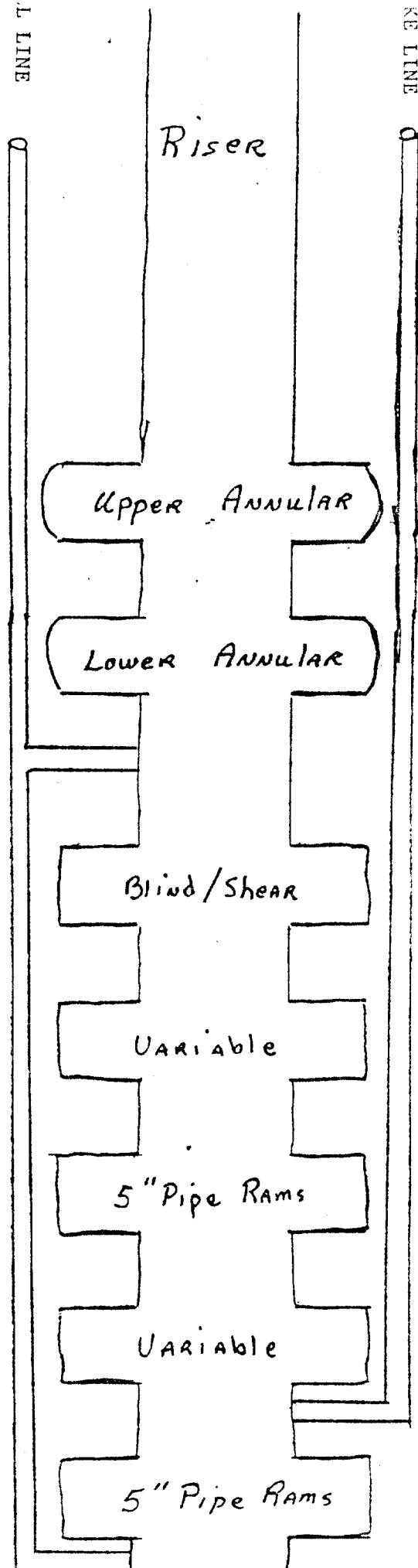


KILL LINE

KILL LINE

OPERATOR Exxon  
LEASE OCS - G 4931  
WELL 1 WD 1375  
REA/BLOCK EW - 438  
ID KILL LINE 2.3"  
ID CHOKE LINE 2.3"  
OD RISER 18 3/4"  
ID RISER 17 1/2"  
COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 894#\*  
IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 2000'  
SIZE OF BOP STACK 16 3/4  
WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 M  
SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 10"  
DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No  
RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 1500# Regan KFDH  
DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes  
RIG NAME Glomar Pacific  
DRILLING SUPT. Bob McGlomery  
SUPT. TELE. NO. (504) 561-4260  
IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes  
PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

use bottom pipe rams. Open kill line (upper) To  
swaco choke and allow trap pressure  
release to surface. Fill choke & kill line  
with seawater. Close pack off & open diverter  
es. Open ANNULAR & Allow mud & gas To  
ube up choke & kill line. Circulate kill  
ight mud in riser.



Operator: MARATHON OIL CO.

OCS Lease: G 5842

Well No.: 1

Area/Block: Miss. Canyon 366

Water Depth: 757 ft.

ID of Kill line: 3-1/16 in.

ID of Choke line: 3-1/16 in.

OD of Riser: 21-1/4 in.

ID of Riser: 20 in.

Collapse Pressure of Riser: (13.15psi/ft)psi  
Rated for 2900'.

In Terms of Water Depth: 1286 psi

Size of BOP Stack: 18-3/4 in.

WP of Stack: 10000 (5000 anu) psi

Size of Diverter lines: 10 in.

Air operated; diverts fore and aft

Rig has Gumbo Box? 0 Yes

X No

Rating and Type P0 on top of

Riser: Regan KFDH

Rated @ 500 psi

Rig Name: GLOMAR ATLANTIC

Drilling Supt.: Ray Badon

Supt. Tel. No.: (318) 233-8240 8-4 p.m.  
(504) 534-7446 X208 after 4pm

Procedure for Circulating Gas Out of Stack  
After a Kick:

Close upper annular (under 2500 psi); pump

bubble between upper 5" and annulars; kill

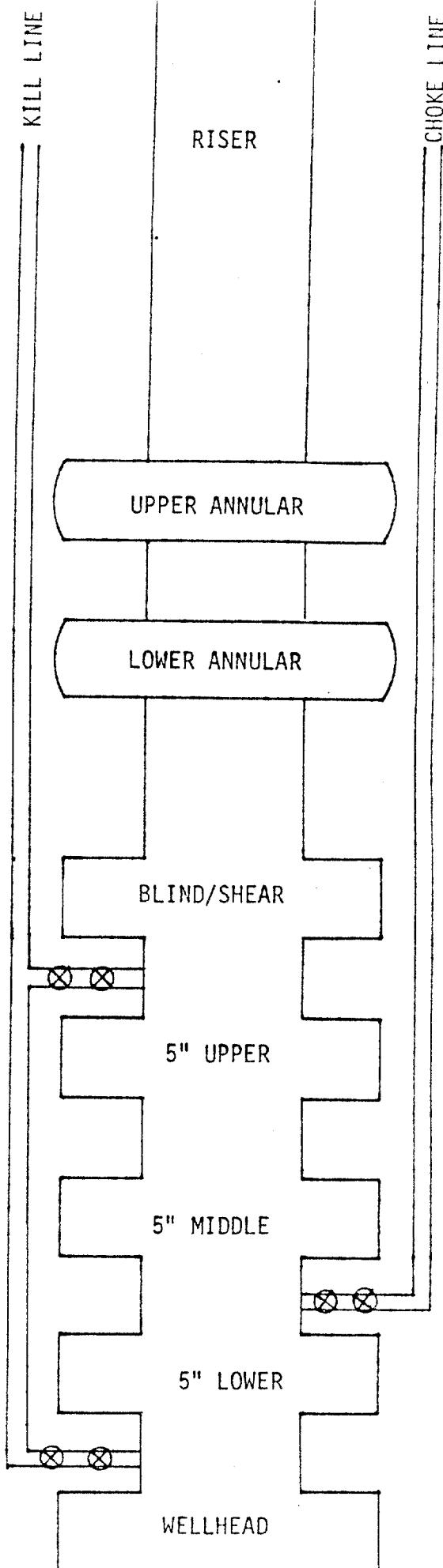
well; close lower annular and lower pipe rams;  
pump thru m/g sep. (preferred) or thru diverter.

Is Procedure In Drilling Manual? 0 Yes

Method being prepared for man. X No

1) Extend choke and kill lines-show outlets  
on location

2) Label rams - pipe, variable, blind/shear

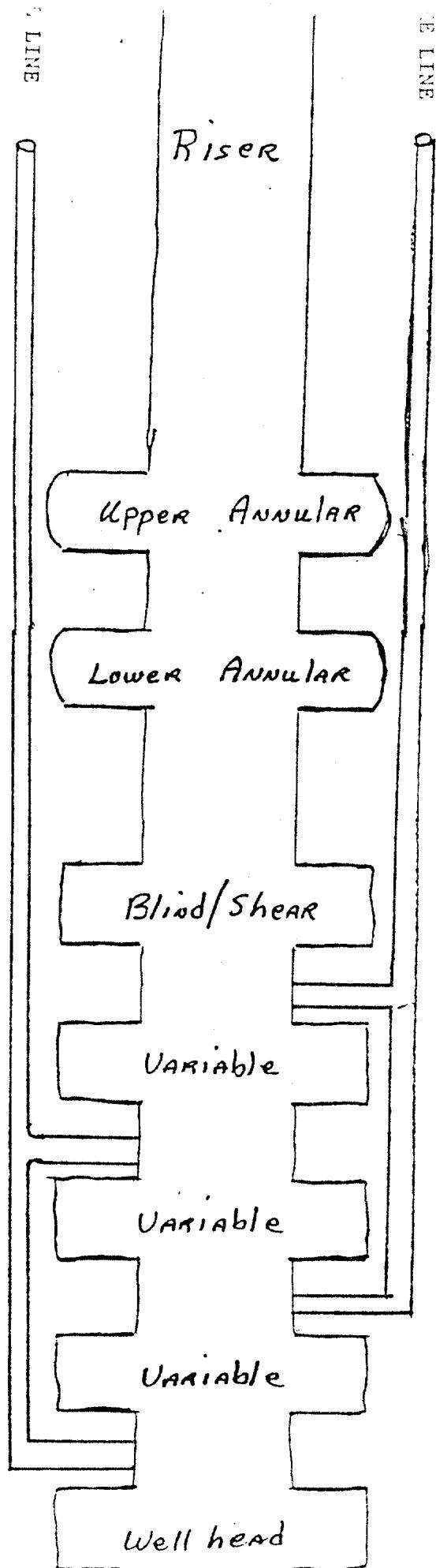


Circulating out bubble above the annular:

1. Close the diverter
2. Close the upper 5"
3. Open the upper annular
4. Displace the riser

Must pump bubble out of the riser first thru the diverter; bubble size should then be reduced.

LEASE OCS-G 5901  
WELL 1 WD 1295'  
SEA/BLOCK GC-110  
ID KILL LINE 3"  
ID CHOKE LINE 3"  
OD RISER 21"  
ID RISER 19 3/4"  
COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 1300\*  
IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 2900'  
SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4  
WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m  
SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 16"  
DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No  
RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 200# Yes REAGAN KFDS  
DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes  
RIG NAME Sedco 702  
DRILLING SUPT. Jenny Lee  
SUPT. TELE. NO. (318) 233-8240  
IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL \_\_\_\_\_  
PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:  
Put well on RAMS & hang off as to not  
trap gas in stack & riser.  
Calculate lowest kill line and highest  
choke line.  
Calculate kill mud through riser.



LEASE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

LEASE OCS-G 4940

WELL 4 WD 750'

A/BLOCK G C - 18

ID KILL LINE 3 1/2" + 3 3/8" 1/2 + 5/8" wall

ID CHOKE LINE SAME

OD RISER 21"

ID RISER 20"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 668# + 1335#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1500' + 3000' 1/2 + 5/8" wall

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

IZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

ATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan

LS IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

IG NAME Ocean Rover

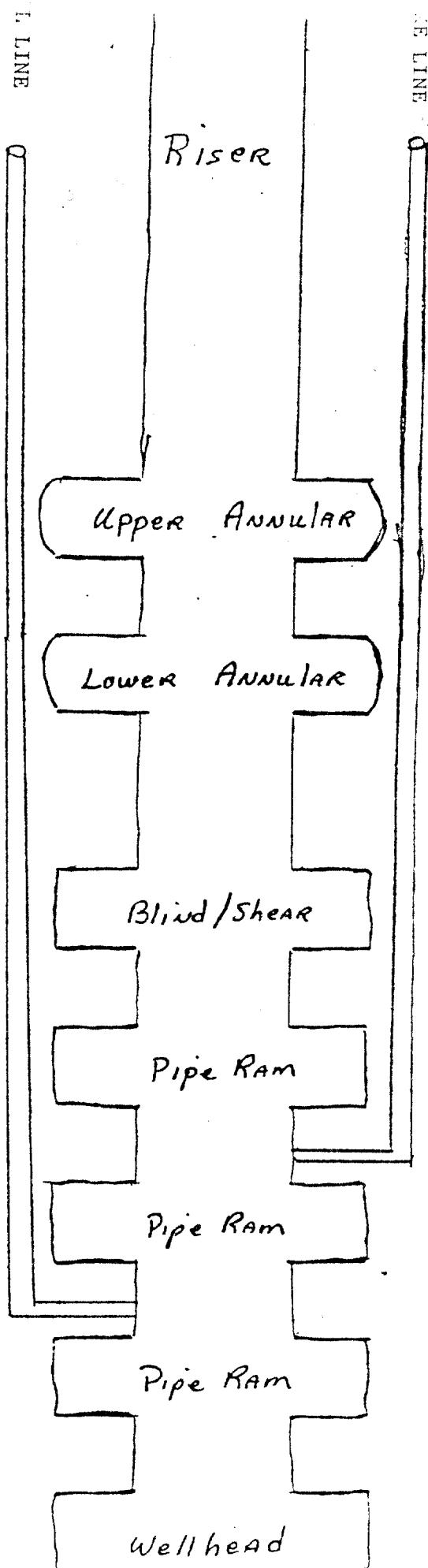
RILLING SUPT. FRANK Johnson

UPT. TELE. NO. (504) 566-6092

S THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

ROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

See Attached



# MOEPSI Drilling

SECTION

WELL CONTROL

NUMBER

8.2

SUBJECT

SUB-SEA WELL CONTROL

PURPOSE	How to Handle Trapped Gas below Subsea BOP's.		
REFERENCE	N/A		
RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL	Drilling Supervisors		
PROCEDURE	<p>After handling a hydrocarbon kick with a floating rig, there is a gas bubble trapped in the BOP stack on the sea floor at pressure equal to the hydrostatic column of the kill mud. The recommended procedure for reducing the amount of gas and the pressure on the gas bubble follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kill the well with weighted mud in the usual manner.</li> <li>2. If not already closed, close the uppermost annular BOP.</li> <li>3. Close the lowermost pipe rams which are located below the choke and kill lines. This is to hold bottom hole pressure constant while removing gas from the BOP stack and riser.</li> <li>4. Open and circulate down through the kill line and up the choke line (uppermost connection) with unweighted gel mud until dead and stable. Circulate through the choke manifold and mud gas separator during this operation.</li> <li>5. Close kill line valve.</li> <li>6. Open annular BOP.</li> <li>7. Bleed choke line through choke manifold and mud gas separator while filling riser with kill weight mud until dead and stable.</li> <li>8. Close choke line.</li> <li>9. Open and bleed kill line while filling riser with kill weight mud.</li> <li>10. Circulate down kill line and out riser with kill weight mud until stable.</li> </ol>		

RWMcCrackin/COMcDonald/swh/DE11967

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SUPERSEDED • NEW				

## Drilling Procedures Guide

# MOEPSI

## Drilling

SECTION	NUMBER
WELL CONTROL	8.2
SUBJECT	
SUB-SEA WELL CONTROL	

PURPOSE How to Handle Trapped Gas below Subsea BOP's.

REFERENCE N/A

RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL Drilling Supervisors

PROCEDURE (CONTINUED)

11. Close kill line.
12. Open pipe rams.
13. Circulate the hole until stable.

APPROVED: H. V. Dvoracek  
H. V. DVORACEK - DRILLING MANAGERDATE 9/26/84APPROVED: K. Parsai  
K. PARSAI - DRILLING ENGINEERING MANAGERDATE 9/19/84

RWMcCrackin/COMcDonald/swh/DE11967

ISSUED .9/19/84	EFFECTIVE . 9/19/84	REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL (see asterisk)	ISSUED BY MOEPSI PRODUCING	PAGE NO. 2
SUPERSEDES NEW				

OPERATOR  /

LEASE OCS - G 5805

WELL 1 WD 1141

SEA/BLOCK EW - 915

ID KILL LINE 3"

ID CHOKE LINE 3"

OD RISER 21"

ID RISER 20"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 1342

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 3000

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 M

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX NO

ATTING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Ocean Endeavour

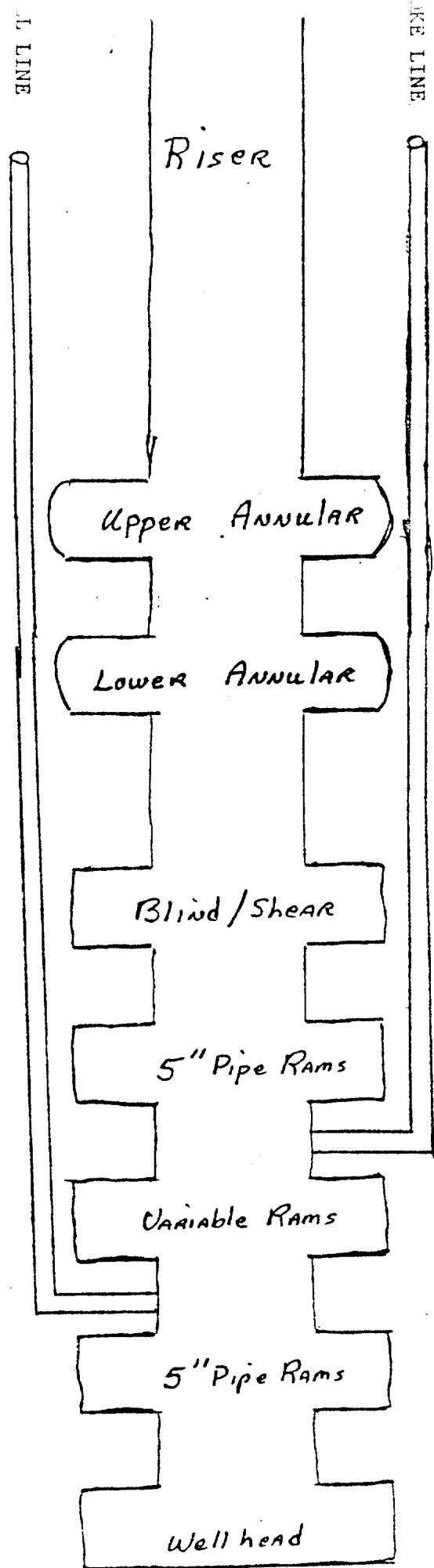
DRILLING SUPT. Nelson Burton

JPT. TELE. NO. (504) 649-6493

IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

See Attached



# MOEPSI

## Drilling

SECTION

WELL CONTROL

NUMBER

8.2

SUBJECT

SUB-SEA WELL CONTROL

PURPOSE	How to Handle Trapped Gas below Subsea BOP's.		
REFERENCE	N/A		
RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL	Drilling Supervisors		
PROCEDURE	<p>After handling a hydrocarbon kick with a floating rig, there is a gas bubble trapped in the BOP stack on the sea floor at pressure equal to the hydrostatic column of the kill mud. The recommended procedure for reducing the amount of gas and the pressure on the gas bubble follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kill the well with weighted mud in the usual manner.</li> <li>2. If not already closed, close the uppermost annular BOP.</li> <li>3. Close the lowermost pipe rams which are located below the choke and kill lines. This is to hold bottom hole pressure constant while removing gas from the BOP stack and riser.</li> <li>4. Open and circulate down through the kill line and up the choke line (uppermost connection) with unweighted gel mud until dead and stable. Circulate through the choke manifold and mud gas separator during this operation.</li> <li>5. Close kill line valve.</li> <li>6. Open annular BOP.</li> <li>7. Bleed choke line through choke manifold and mud gas separator while filling riser with kill weight mud until dead and stable.</li> <li>8. Close choke line.</li> <li>9. Open and bleed kill line while filling riser with kill weight mud.</li> <li>10. Circulate down kill line and out riser with kill weight mud until stable.</li> </ol>		

RWMcCrackin/COMcDonald/swh/DE11967

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SUPERSEDES NEW				

# Drilling procedures guide

		SECTION	NUMBER
<b>MOEPSI</b>		WELL CONTROL	8.2
<b>Drilling</b>		SUBJECT	
		• SUB-SEA WELL CONTROL	

PURPOSE How to Handle Trapped Gas below Subsea BOP's.

REFERENCE N/A

RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL Drilling Supervisors

PROCEDURE (CONTINUED)-

11. Close kill line.
12. Open pipe rams.
13. Circulate the hole until stable.

APPROVED: H. J. Dvoracek DATE 9/26/84  
H. J. DVORACEK - DRILLING MANAGER

APPROVED: K. Parsai DATE 9/19/84  
K. PARSAI - DRILLING ENGINEERING MANAGER

RWMcCrackin/COMcDonald/swh/DE11967

ISSUED 9/19/84	EFFECTIVE 9/19/84	REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> COMPLETE <input type="checkbox"/> PARTIAL <small>(see asterisk)</small>	ISSUED BY MOEPSI PRODUCING	PAGE N 2
SUPERSEDES NEW				

OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LEASE OCS - G 5879

WELL 1 WD 1250'

SEA/BLOCK G C - 21

ID KILL LINE 3.152"

ID CHOKE LINE 3.152"

OD RISER 17 5/8"

ID RISER 16 1/2"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 568# + 1386#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1270' + 3100'  $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{8}$ " wall

SIZE OF BOP STACK 16 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

ATTING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# REAGAN KFDS

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

DRILLING NAME Ben Ocean Lancer

DRILLING SUPT. Herb Kelly

DRILLING TELE. NO. (504) 561-2798

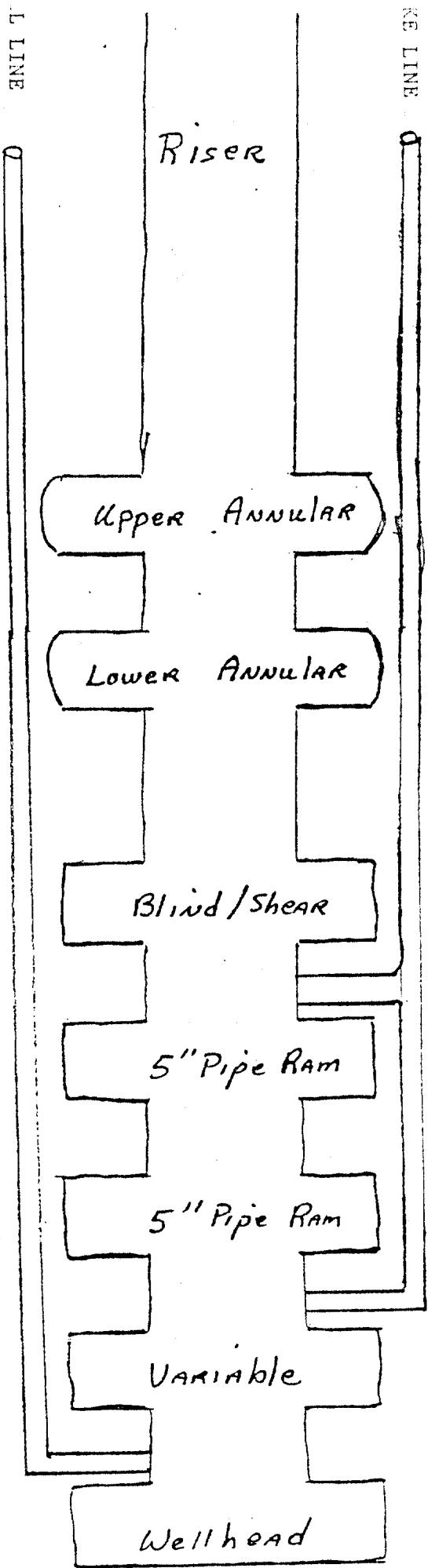
DOES THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

I killed with pipe rams shut.

Circulate kill mud through kill, choke, + riser.

Open rams + circulate.



NE LINE

LINE

LEASE OCS-G 5882

WELL 1 WD 1653

A/BLOCK GC-29

ID KILL LINE 3 1/8"

ID CHOKING LINE 3 1/8"

OD RISER 20

ID RISER 19

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 1"-2191# 1/2"-772#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1"-4900' 1/2"-1736'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 20"

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 M

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan KFDS

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

IG NAME Penrod 73

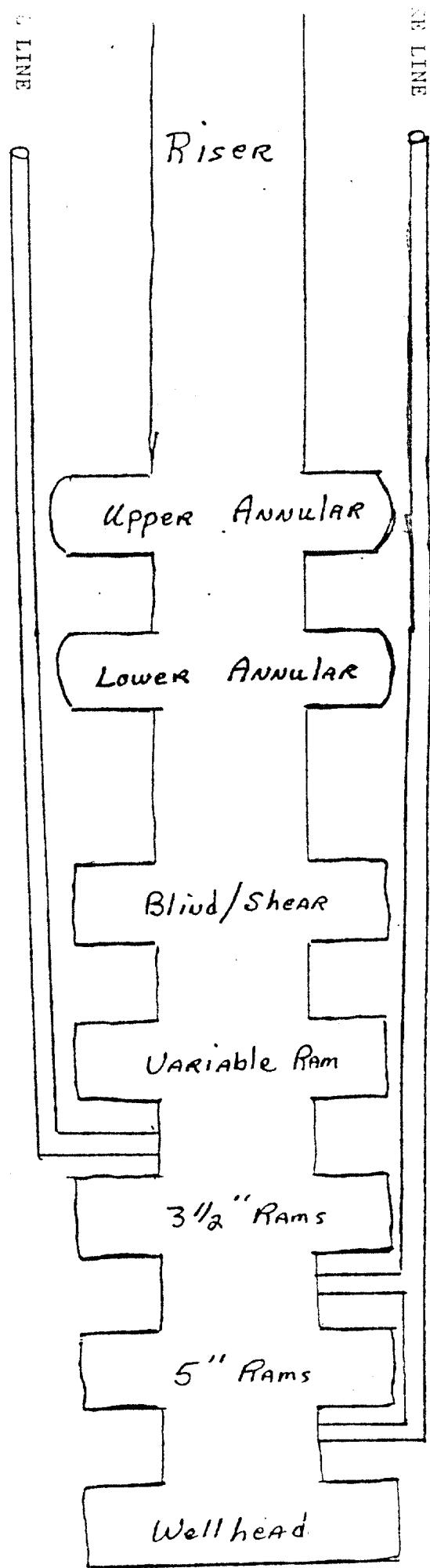
DRILLING SUPT. Oldon Guidry

UPT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-2000 EXT. 304

IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

SEE Attached



PLATTS  
Period 76, 73

PLACID OIL COMPANY  
SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE RIGS  
SHUT IN & RISER CIRCULATING PROCEDURE

WHILE DRILLING:

1. Shut down pump(s). Pick up kelly above rotary table. *& Close T.I.W.*
2. Close riser spherical.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.
6. Circulate out kick using predetermined procedures.
7. After well is dead, close bottom pipe rams and open top pipe rams.
8. Bleed off any trapped pressure through choke line.
9. Displace kill line with <sup>gel</sup> water by pumping down kill and out choke line.
10. Close choke valves, leave kill line open to return to mud-gas separator.
11. Line up pump to fill up line and open riser spherical allowing mud to u-tube into kill line while keeping riser full with mud.
12. After fluid level stops falling in riser, close riser spherical and pump kill mud down choke line and out kill line.
13. Open riser spherical and displace riser with kill mud.
14. Be prepared to close diverter. Some rigs are equipped with diverter systems that allow returns through the mud-gas separator. If so, close diverter before circulating out riser.

WHILE TRIPPING:

1. Install TIW valve. Close TIW valve and riser spherical.
2. Install kelly. Open TIW valve as instructed.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.

LINE

L LINE

LEASE OCS-G 5882

WELL 3 WD 1504

A/BLOCK GC-29

ID KILL LINE 1 7/8"

ID CHOKE LINE 1 7/8"

OD RISER 21"

ID RISER 19"

1021' 500'

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 772\* 4000\*

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1726' 8945

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4"

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

IZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

ATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 2000# Reagan KFDs

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

IG NAME Pennrod 77

ILLING SUPT. Oldon Guiday

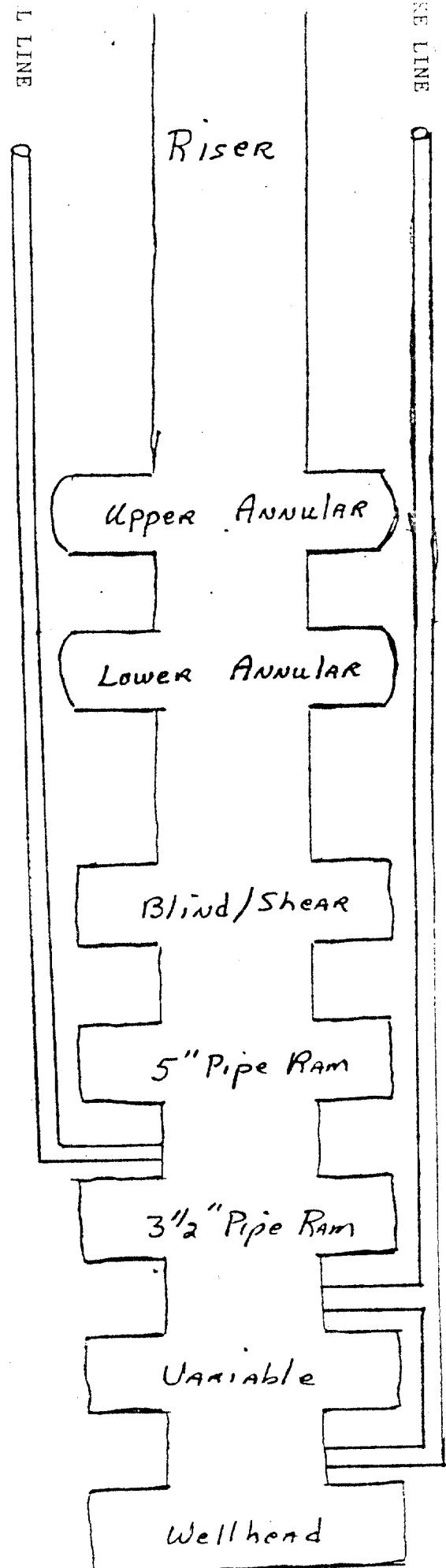
PT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-2000 ext. 304

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

OCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

meas Pennrod 77  
5882 #2 66-29

See Attached



*Pennrod 76, 73*

PLACID OIL COMPANY  
SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE RIGS  
SHUT IN & RISER CIRCULATING PROCEDURE

WHILE DRILLING:

1. Shut down pump(s) -- Pick up kelly above rotary table. *& close TIW*
2. Close riser spherical.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.
6. Circulate out kick using predetermined procedures.
7. After well is dead, close bottom pipe rams and open top pipe rams.
8. Bleed off any trapped pressure through choke line.
9. Displace kill line with <sup>gas</sup> water by pumping down kill and out choke line.
10. Close choke valves, leave kill line open to return to mud-gas separator.
11. Line up pump to fill up line and open riser spherical allowing mud to u-tube into kill line while keeping riser full with mud.
12. After fluid level stops falling in riser, close riser spherical and pump kill mud down choke line and out kill line.
13. Open riser spherical and displace riser with kill mud.
14. Be prepared to close diverter. Some rigs are equipped with diverter systems that allow returns through the mud-gas separator. If so, close diverter before circulating out riser.

WHILE TRIPPING:

1. Install TIW valve. Close TIW valve and riser spherical.
2. Install kelly. Open TIW valve as instructed.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.

OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LEASE OCS-G 5882

WELL 1 WD 1653

AREA/BLOCK GC-29

ID KILL LINE 3 1/8"

ID CHOKING LINE 3 1/8"

OD RISER 20

ID RISER 19

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 1"-2191# 1/2"-772#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1"-4900' 1/2"-1726'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 20"

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 M

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON

TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan KFDS

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Pennrod 73

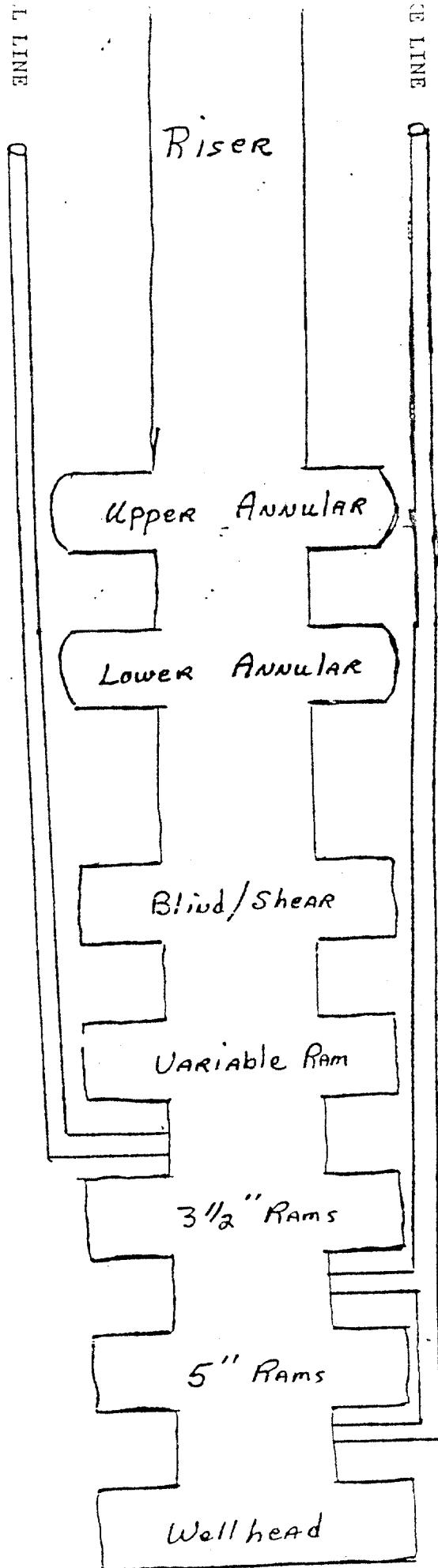
DRILLING SUPT. Oldon Guidry

UPT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-2000 EXT. 304

IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

SEE ATTACHED



F.C. 174  
Pennrod 76, 73

PLACID OIL COMPANY  
SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE RIGS  
SHUT IN & RISER CIRCULATING PROCEDURE

WHILE DRILLING:

1. Shut down pump(s). Pick up kelly above rotary table. *< Close T.I.W.*
2. Close riser spherical.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.
6. Circulate out kick using predetermined procedures.
7. After well is dead, close bottom pipe rams and open top pipe rams.
8. Bleed off any trapped pressure through choke line.
9. Displace kill line with <sup>gel</sup> water by pumping down kill and out choke line.
10. Close choke valves, leave kill line open to return to mud-gas separator.
11. Line up pump to fill up line and open riser spherical allowing mud to u-tube into kill line while keeping riser full with mud.
12. After fluid level stops falling in riser, close riser spherical and pump kill mud down choke line and out kill line.
13. Open riser spherical and displace riser with kill mud.
14. Be prepared to close diverter. Some rigs are equipped with diverter systems that allow returns through the mud-gas separator. If so, close diverter before circulating out riser.

WHILE TRIPPING:

1. Install TIW valve. Close TIW valve and riser spherical.
2. Install kelly. Open TIW valve as instructed.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.

LEASE OCS-G 5882

WELL 2 WD 1653

A/BLOCK G-C-29

ID KILL LINE 2 1/4"

ID CHOKING LINE 2 1/4"

OD RISER .20

ID RISER 18 3/4

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 772 #

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1726

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 8"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

ATTING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 2000 # Reagan KFDS

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

DRILLING NAME Penrod 72

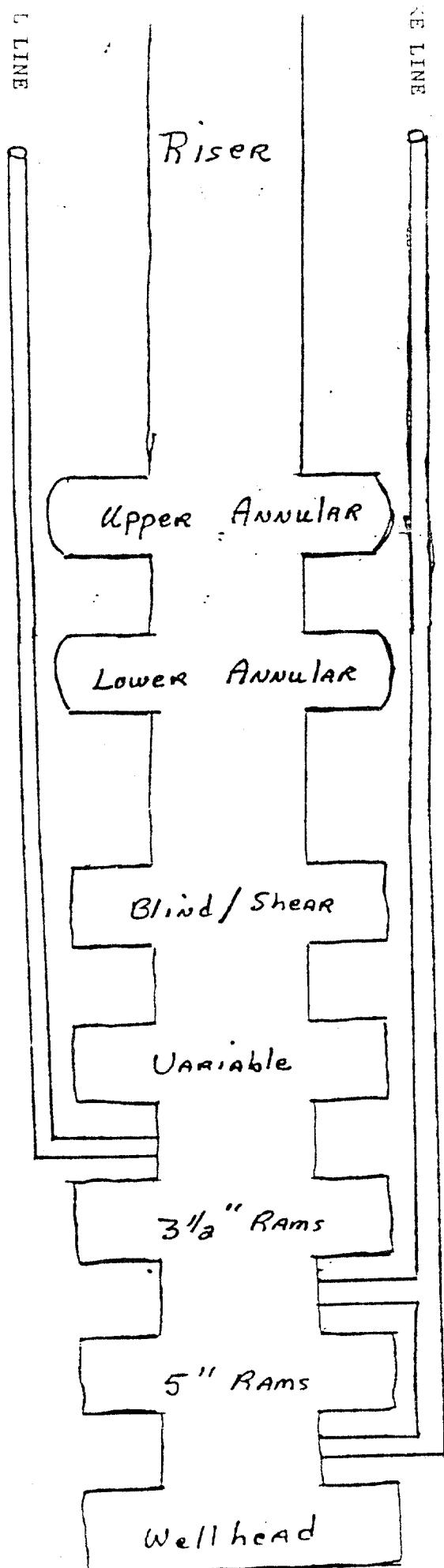
DRILLING SUPT. Oldon Guidry

DRILLING PT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-2000 ext. 304

DOES THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

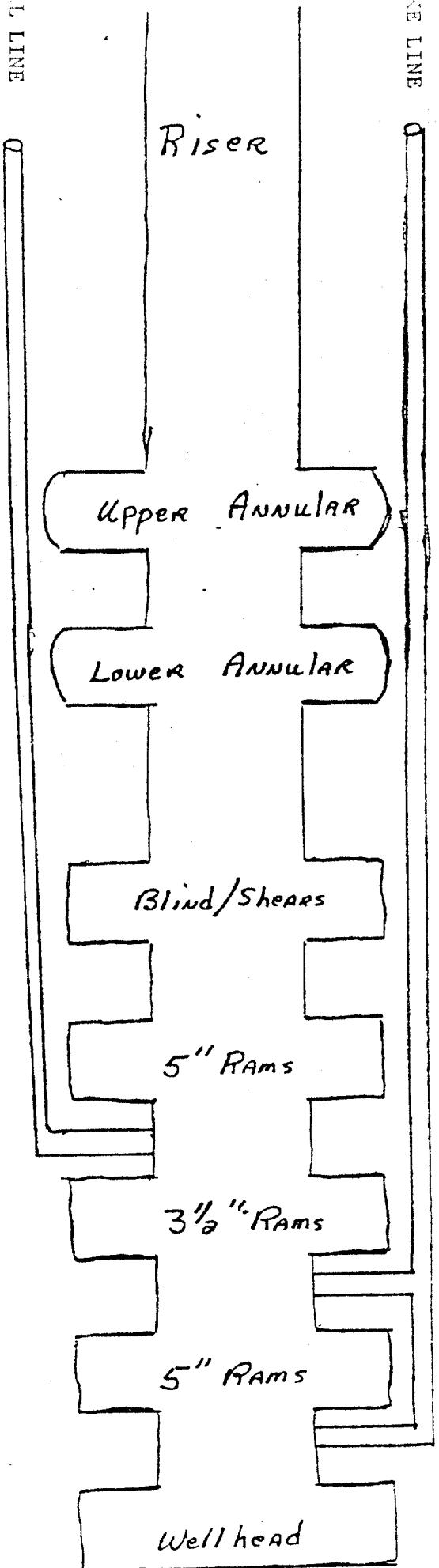
PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

bottom pipe RAMS & open top pipe RAMS.  
off any trapped pressure thru choke line.  
ice choke & kill line with gel water by pumping  
out choke & out of kill.  
ice choke line with kill mud. Close choke valve  
open kill To mud gas separator.  
up pump To fill line & open riser spherical  
flowing mud To U-tube into kill line while  
keeping Riser full.  
ice Riser with kill mud.



NE LINE

E LINE



LEASE OCS - G 6994

WELL 3 WD 1990'

1 BLOCK GC - 31

ID KILL LINE 3"

ID CHOKE LINE 3"

OD RISER Upper - 20"  
Lower - 21" - 11 jts

ID RISER 19" Tube 18 3/4 Conn.

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 914

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 2044

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX NO

ATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 500# Reagan KFDS

IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

IG NAME Pennrod #76

RILLING SUPT. Oldon Guiday

IPT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-2000 Ext.- 304

THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

OCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

See Attached

Penrod 76, 73

PLACID OIL COMPANY  
SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE RIGS  
SHUT IN & RISER CIRCULATING PROCEDURE

WHILE DRILLING:

1. Shut down pump(s). Pick up kelly above rotary table. *& Close TIW*
2. Close riser spherical.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.
6. Circulate out kick using predetermined procedures.
7. After well is dead, close bottom pipe rams and open top pipe rams.
8. Bleed off any trapped pressure through choke line.
9. Displace kill line with <sup>gas</sup> water by pumping down kill and out choke line.
10. Close choke valves, leave kill line open to return to mud-gas separator.
11. Line up pump to fill up line and open riser spherical allowing mud to u-tube into kill line while keeping riser full with mud.
12. After fluid level stops falling in riser, close riser spherical and pump kill mud down choke line and out kill line.
13. Open riser spherical and displace riser with kill mud.
14. Be prepared to close diverter. Some rigs are equipped with diverter systems that allow returns through the mud-gas separator. If so, close diverter before circulating out riser.

WHILE TRIPPING:

1. Install TIW valve. Close TIW valve and riser spherical.
2. Install kelly. Open TIW valve as instructed.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.

OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LEASE OCS - G 7034

WELL 1 WD 2460'

MA/BLOCK GC - 199

ID KILL LINE 3"

ID CHOKE LINE 3"

OD RISER 20"

ID RISER 19"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 700#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1550'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

ATTING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 750# Reagan

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

DRILLING NAME Pennrod 78

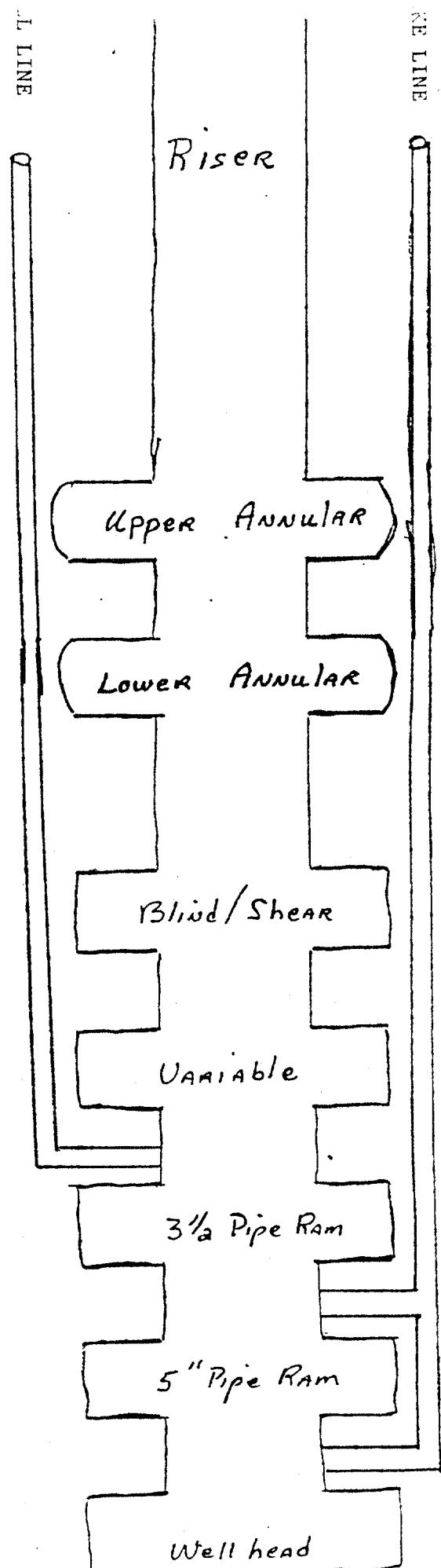
DRILLING SUPT. Oldon Guidry

UPT. TELE. NO. (504) 868-4473

S THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

See Attached



*Pennrod 76, 75*

PLACID OIL COMPANY  
SEMI-SUBMERSIBLE RIGS  
SHUT IN & RISER CIRCULATING PROCEDURE

WHILE DRILLING:

1. Shut down pump(s)... Pick up kelly above rotary table. *& close T.I.W.*
2. Close riser spherical.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.
6. Circulate out kick using predetermined procedures.
7. After well is dead, close bottom pipe rams and open top pipe rams.
8. Bleed off any trapped pressure through choke line.
9. Displace kill line with ~~some~~ water by pumping down kill and out choke line. *qc*
10. Close choke valves, leave kill line open to return to mud-gas separator.
11. Line up pump to fill up line and open riser spherical allowing mud to u-tube into kill line while keeping riser full with mud.
12. After fluid level stops falling in riser, close riser spherical and pump kill mud down choke line and out kill line.
13. Open riser spherical and displace riser with kill mud.
14. Be prepared to close diverter. Some rigs are equipped with diverter systems that allow returns through the mud-gas separator. If so, close diverter before circulating out riser.

WHILE TRIPPING:

1. Install TIW valve. Close TIW valve and riser spherical.
2. Install kelly. Open TIW valve as instructed.
3. Pick up to locate tool joint against bottom of riser spherical.
4. Close top pipe rams to allow use of both choke and kill lines.
5. Record drill pipe and casing pressures.

Operator: SHELL OFFSHORE

OCS Lease: G 6886

Well No.: 1

Area/Block: Viosca Knoll 783

Water Depth: 1445 ft.

ID of Kill line: 2-3/4 in.

ID of Choke line: 2-3/4 in.

OD of Riser: 19 in. (estimated)

ID of Riser: 17-1/4 in.

Collapse Pressure of Riser: unk. psi

In Terms of Water Depth: unk. psi

Size of BOP Stack: 16-3/4 in.

WP of Stack: 10000 psi (5000 annular)

Size of Diverter lines: 14 in.

Rig has Gumbo Box?  Yes  
 No

Rating and Type PO on top of  
Riser: 100psi-Regan KFD

Rig Name: DISCOVERER 534

Drilling Supt.: Ike Broussard

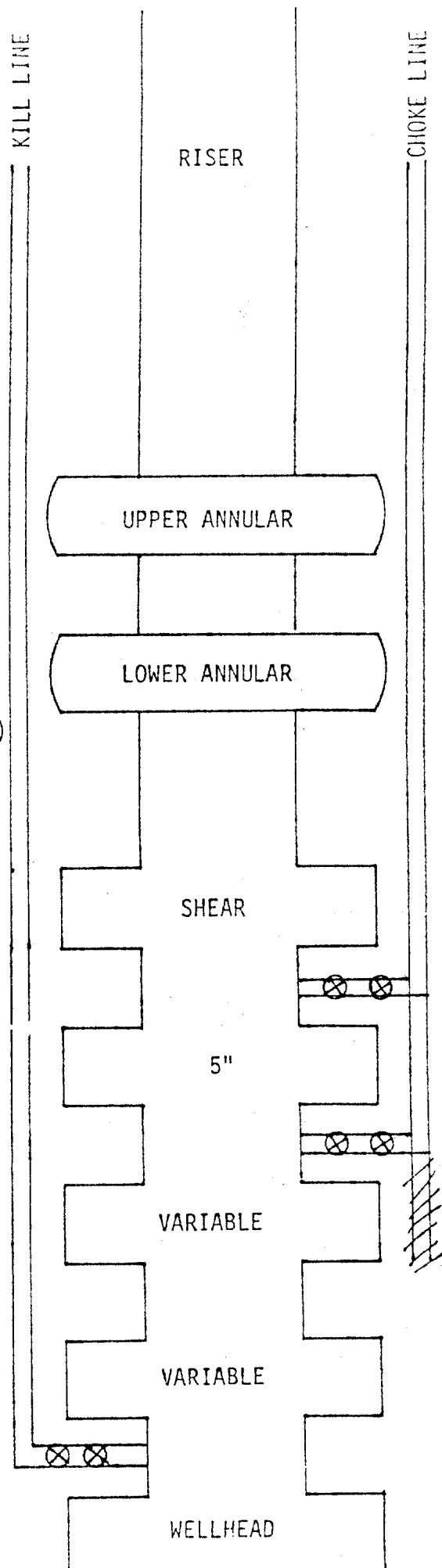
Supt. Tel. No.: (504) 588-7930  
(504) 588-7987

Procedure for Circulating Gas Out of Stack  
After a Kick:

Use riser flush line to pump out riser w/  
kill mud & BOPs closed; pump out stack w/  
ck ln; expel kick thru rotary or diverter

Is Procedure In Drilling Manual?  Yes  
Presently under preparation  No

- 1) Extend choke and kill lines-show outlets on location
- 2) Label rams - pipe, variable, blind/shear



LEASE OCS - G 5900

WELL 2 WD 1580'

A/BLOCK GC - 109'

ID KILL LINE 2 3/4"

ID CHOKING LINE 2 3/4"

OD RISER 18.63"

ID RISER 17.25"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 2146 #

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 4800'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 16 3/4"

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 14"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 250# Reagan

IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Discoverer 534

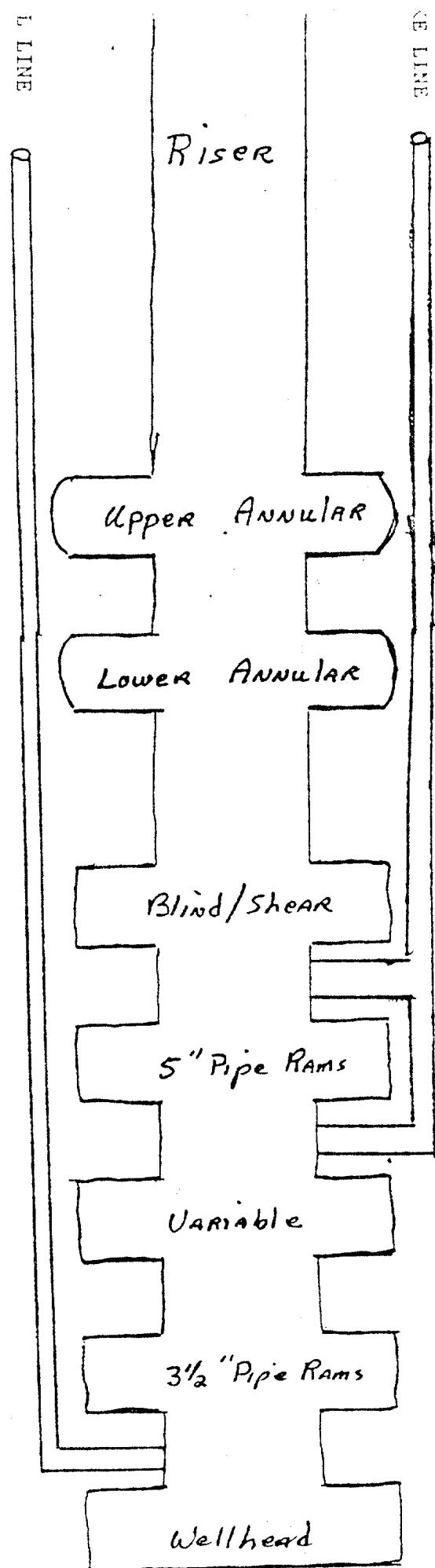
DRILLING SUPT. John Hellings

UPT. TELE. NO. (504) 588-4010

S THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL Yes

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

Use RAMS below choke line and open  
diverter. Slowly open annular and allow  
gas to rise to the surface. Displace  
gas with kill mud and reopen RAMS.



OPERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

LEASE OCS-G 5888

WELL 2 WD 950'

A/BLOCK G-C-60

ID KILL LINE 2 1/2"

ID CHOKE LINE 2 1/2"

OD RISER 2 1/2"

ID RISER 20 1/2"

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER 656#

IN TERMS OF WATER DEPTH 1466'

SIZE OF BOP STACK 18 3/4

WORKING PRESSURE OF STACK 10 m

SIZE OF DIVERTER LINES 10"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX No

RATING & TYPE PACK OFF ON  
TOP OF RISER 1000# Reagan KFDH

DOES IT REMAIN IN PLACE DURING  
DRILLING OPERATIONS Yes

RIG NAME Diamond M "New ERA"

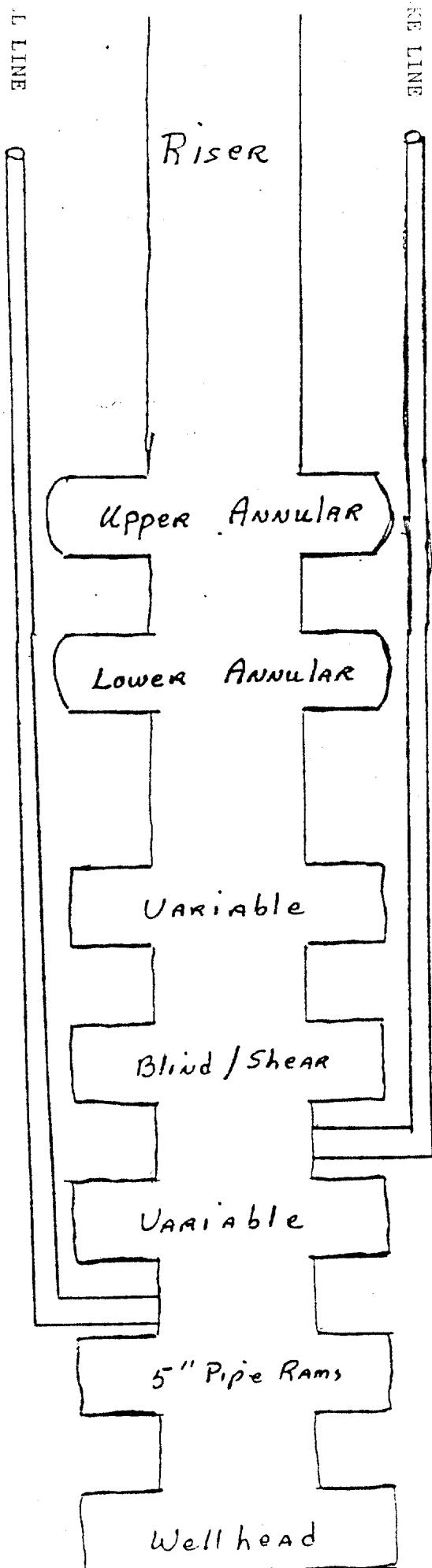
DRILLING SUPT. Jim Parker

UPT. TELE. NO. (318) 981-9483

IS THE FOLLOWING PROCEDURE IN  
THE DRILLING MANUAL No

PROCEDURE FOR CIRCULATING GAS  
OUT OF STACK AFTER KICK:

1) Riser with kill wt. mud.  
2) Place choke & kill lines with water  
up down kill & out choke line. After  
all gas is circulated out, displace  
with kill mud.  
3) Open Annular with low operating pressure.



OPERATOR: SOHIO PETROLEUM CO  
 LEASE : OCS G 6280 \* 2  
 AREA & BLK. EB 165  
 ID KILL LINE: 3 3/8"  
 ID CHOKE LINE: 3 1/2"  
 OD RISER : 2 1/2" = 1/2" WT  
 ID RISER : 2 1/2" = 1/2" WT

WATER DEPTH 996

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER: UNKNOWN @ RIG - STATED  
(in terms of water depth) GOOD TO RIG RATED DEPTH  
OF 1300'

SIZE OF BOP STACK: 18 3/4" - 10N

SIZE OF DIVERTOR LINES: 8" ID

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX ? NO

RATING AND TYPE D PON TOP REGAN 500 psi  
OF RISER :

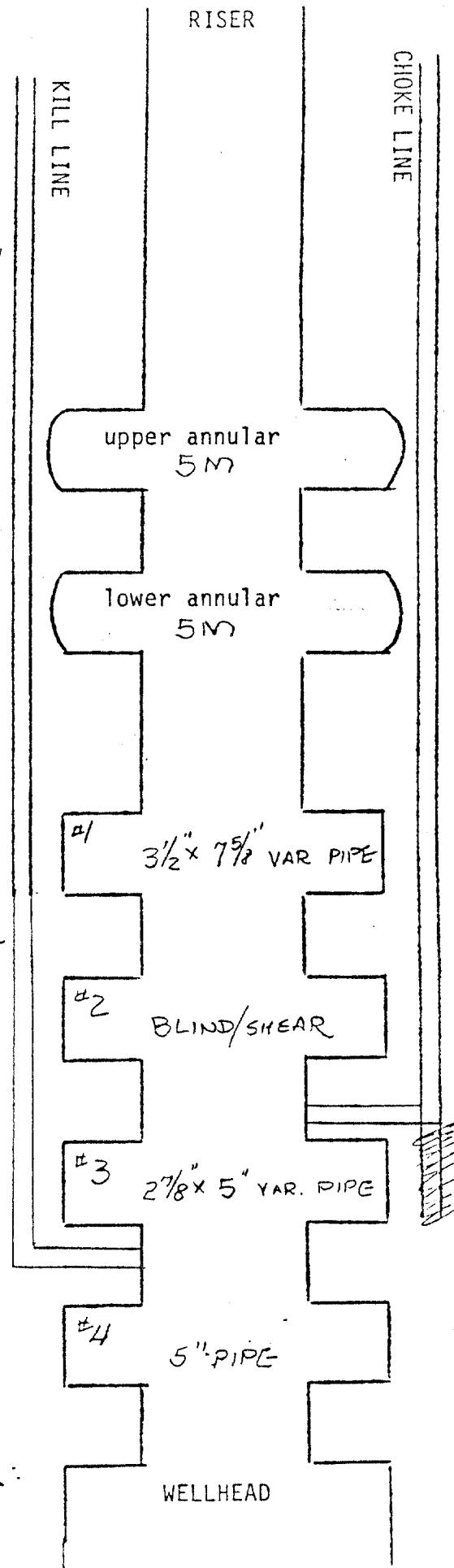
RIG NAME: DIAMOND M CENTURY

DRILLING SUPT: R.N. RAWLS  
SUPT. TELE. NO. 400M - MORGAN CITY

Procedure for circulating gas out of stack  
after kick;

CLOSE #4 PIPE - RAM  
DOWN KILL & UP CHOKING LINES  
WITH ANNULAR CLOSED - WORK OUT  
GAS - THEN PUMP KILL WT. MWD  
AS ABOVE - THEN OPEN ANNULAR  
AND DISPLACE RISER WITH KILL  
WT. MWD - THEN OPEN #4 PIPE  
RAM.

Is procedure in drilling manual, NO



Operator: SOHIO PETROLEUM

OCS Lease: G 5826

Well No.: 3

Area/Block: Miss. Canyon 110

Water Depth: 1277 ft.

ID of Kill line: 3 in.

ID of Choke line: 3 in.

OD of Riser: 20 in.

ID of Riser: 19 in.

Collapse Pressure of Riser: unk psi

In Terms of Water Depth: unk psi

Size of BOP Stack: 18-3/4 in.

WP of Stack: 10000 (5000 anu) psi

Size of Diverter lines: 12 in.  
w/750 series flanges

Rig has Gumbo Box?  O Yes  
 X No

Rating and Type PO on top of  
Riser: Regan KFDS  
1000 psi closing pressure

Rig Name: PACESETTER III (rated for 1500' WD)

Drilling Supt.: Ray White

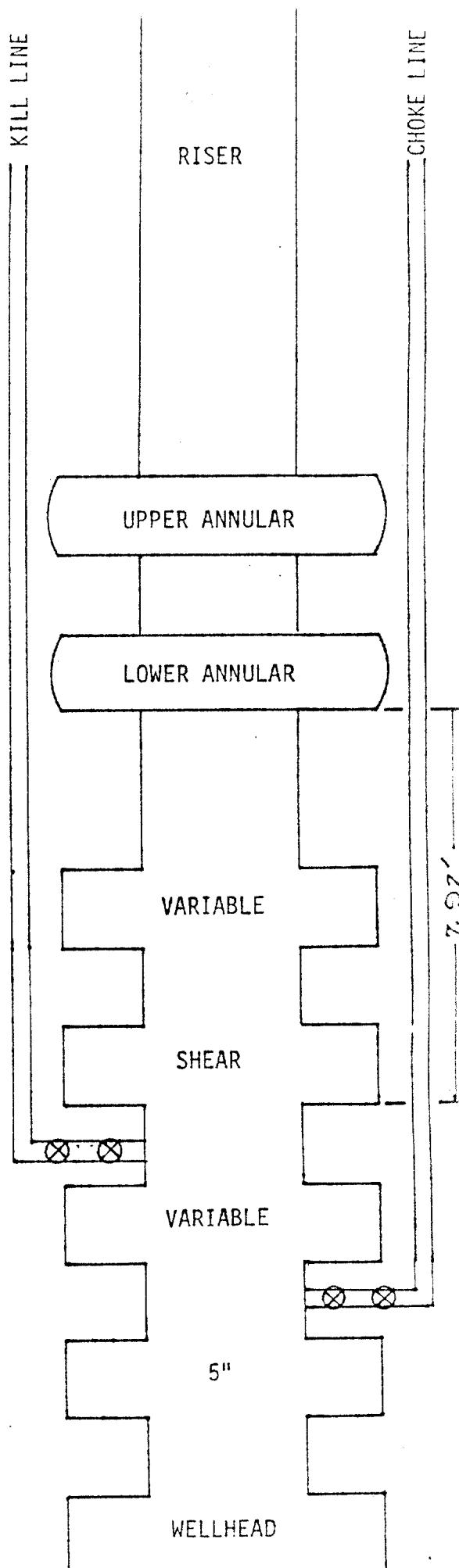
Supt. Tel. No.: (504) 534-9698  
(504) 534-7746

Procedure for Circulating Gas Out of Stack  
After a Kick:

Close bottom variables; circ thru choke &  
kill to gas buster; then choke annular to  
check for flow through diverter system

Is Procedure In Drilling Manual?  O Yes  
 X No

- 1) Extend choke and kill lines-show outlets on location
- 2) Label rams - pipe, variable, blind/shear



OPERATOR: TEXACO INC

LEASE : OCS-G 6283 WD 503

AREA & BLK. EB 172

ID KILL LINE: 2 3/8" ID

ID CHOKE LINE: 2 3/8" ID

OD RISER : 16"

OD RISER : 14 3/4"  $\frac{5}{8}$  WT .625

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER:  
(in terms of water depth)  $\rightarrow 1420$

SIZE OF BOP STACK: 13 5/8" 10 M

SIZE OF DIVERTOR LINES: 10" ID

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX? NO KFDS  
RATING AND TYPED ON TOP REGAN 37 1/2  
OF RISER: 500 psi

RIG NAME: OCEAN DRILLER

DRILLING SUPT: DENNY DUCKER  
SUPT. TELE. NO.: 504-561-2811

Procedure for circulating gas out of stack  
after kick: (1) CLOSE LOWEST PIPE RAM

(2) CIRCULATE FRESH WATER DOWN KILL  
LINE, TAKE RETURNS ON CHOKE LINE THRU  
CHOKE MANIFOLD TILL WATER BACK TO  
SURFACE.

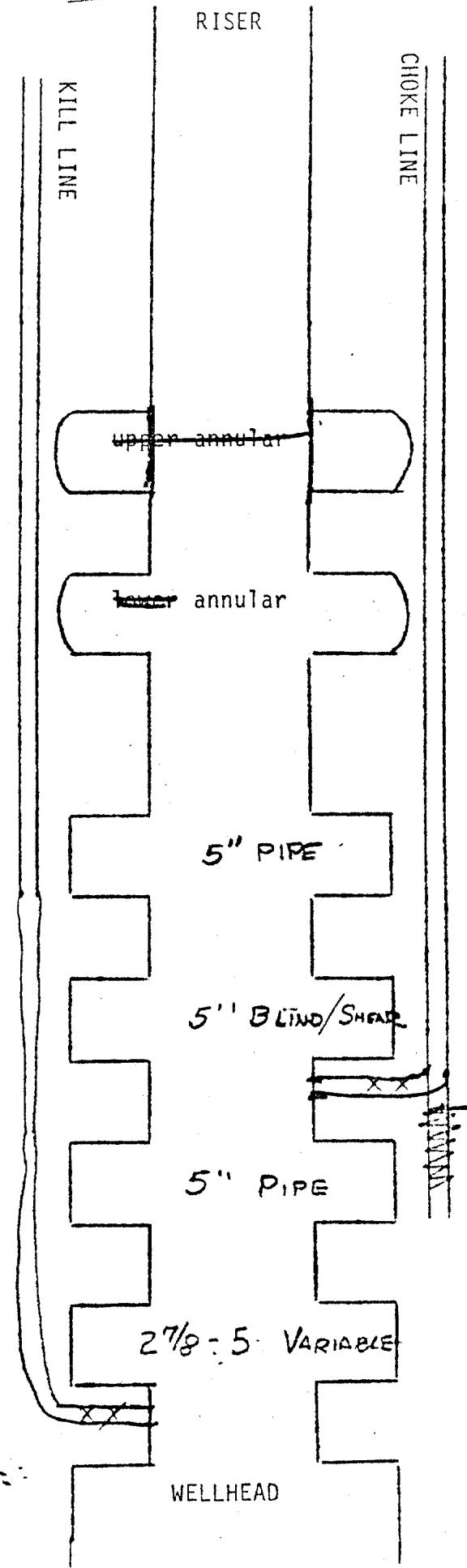
(3) LINE RIG PUMP UP ON FILL UP LINE w/mud

(4) OPEN ADJUSTABLE CHOKE FULL OPEN ON  
CHOKE LINE AT MANIFOLD

(5) BACK OFF ANNULAR REGULATOR PRESSURE  
TO ALLOW ANNULAR PREV. TO SLOWLY OPEN  
Is procedure in drilling manual, NO

ABOVE

OLDER METHOD  
IN MANUAL



START RIG PUMP ON FILL UP LINE TO KEEP RISER FULL. AS MUD U-TUBES DOWN RISER AND UP CHOKE LINE, FLUSH GAS OUT. WHEN MUD RETURN ARE BACK TO SURFACE, STOP RIG PUMPS & FILL UP LINE, CLOSE CHOKE LINE

LINe RIG PUMP UP TO KILL LINE, DISPLACE RISER w/ KILL WT MUD

OPEN LOWEST PIPE RAMS, CONTINUE CIRCULATION FOR TRIP MARGIN OR TO DRILL AHEAD.

TEXACO INC  
WELL CONTROL MANUAL

page 51

CURRENT  
TO BE REVISED  
AS TEN  
WRITTEN  
ON SURVEY SHEET

kill rate. In the subsea stack operation the casing pressure is reduced by a value equal to the pre-determined choke line pressure loss and held at this reduced pressure value until the pumps are at the pre-determined kill rate.

After Circulation of Kill Weight Mud

After the kill weight mud has been circulated and the drill pipe and choke line register zero pressure, the annular BOP cannot be opened until the light mud in the riser is circulated out. This can be accomplished with most subsea BOP stacks by closing the lower pipe rams, then opening the annular preventer and circulating kill weight mud down the choke line with returns up the riser. Caution - There is always a possibility that trapped gas exists under the annular BOP. This trapped gas will unload mud from the riser. There are acceptable methods for removing the gas trapped between the choke line outlet in the stack and the options should be discussed with the Assistant Manager on duty.

OPERATOR: TEXACO INC  
LEASE : G-6265  
AREA & BLK. HJ-A-402  
ID KILL LINE:  $3\frac{1}{16}$   
ID CHOKE LINE:  $3\frac{1}{16}$   
OD RISER : 21"  
ID RISER : 20"  $\frac{3}{16}$   $\frac{3}{4}$ "

WD. 508

COLLAPSE PRESSURE OF RISER: 2419' FOR THE  $\frac{5}{8}$ " RISER  
(in terms of water depth) \* 1210' FOR THE  $\frac{1}{2}$ " RISER

SIZE OF BOP STACK: 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 10M

SIZE OF DIVERTOR LINES: 12"

DOES RIG HAVE GUMBO BOX ? NO

RATING AND TYPE D PON TOP 500# - REAGAN KFD  
OF RISER :

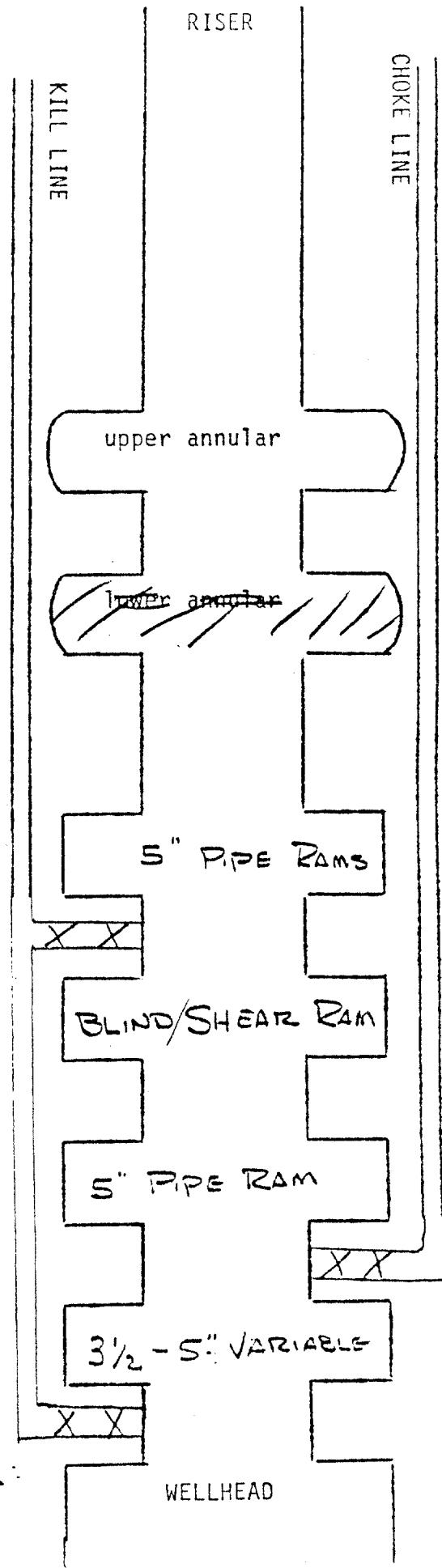
RIG NAME: BLUEWATER IV

DRILLING SUPT: EVERETT BENNETT  
SUPT. TELE. NO. 318-984-1112

Procedure for circulating gas out of stack  
after kick;

SEE NEXT PAGE

Is procedure in drilling manual, YES



choke line. The pressure compensation is made at the time the initial pumping rate is being established. In a surface stack operation the casing pressure is held constant at the SICP value until the pumps are at the pre-determined kill rate. In the subsea stack operation the casing pressure is reduced by a value equal to the pre-determined choke line pressure loss and held at this reduced pressure value until the pumps are at the pre-determined kill rate.

c. After Circulation of Kill Weight Mud

After the kill weight mud has been circulated and the drill pipe and choke line register zero pressure, the annular BOP cannot be opened until the light mud in the riser is circulated out. This can be accomplished with most subsea BOP stacks by closing the lower pipe rams, then opening the annular preventer and circulating kill weight mud down the choke line with returns up the riser. Caution - There is always a possibility that trapped gas exists under the annular BOP. This trapped gas will unload mud from the riser. There are acceptable methods for removing the gas trapped between the choke line outlet in the stack and the annular BOP prior to opening the annular BOP. These options should be discussed with the Assistant Manager on duty.